JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,454—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1895.

L OF BOMB BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th Aug.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th „
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
BV.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

[redacted]

Steamers leave Bombay on or about conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

21st August
4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st August

* Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 10, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE	20th Aug. 1895
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	19th Sept. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 25, 1895.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain G. CRAIG, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA on the 16th August, 1895.

Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 17th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 15th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on the 15th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,464 tons, on the 24th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 24th August, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of

wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. L. Leftwich, R.N.R., will SAIL for CALCUTTA direct, on the 20th August, 1895.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TO ALL STEAM USERS. VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
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KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder disinfectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATINGS; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF

ALCOCK'S CELEBRATED FISHING TACKLE.

RODS, LINES, REELS.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, FISH HOOKS.

SALMON AND TROUT FLIES.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION,
SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RELIABLE **WATERPROOF—** SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
ALL SEAMS SEWN AND TAPED.— **CLOTHING,**
SPECIAL NOTE !!! **ALL NEW GOODS.** !!! SPECIAL NOTE
H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COATS.
INVERNESS CAPES, ULSTERS.
THE NEW H. G. "REGULATION" **MILITARY CLOAKS.**
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., { GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED. UMBRELLA'S! UMBRELLA'S !!

SEAMLESS WOVE EDGES,
(A SPECIALITE.)

GENTS' FINE TWILL SILK UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 9-8 TO RS. 16-8.

GENTS' EXTRA FINE ALPACA UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 6-8 TO RS. 7-8.

LADIES' FINE SILK UMBRELLA'S,
RS. 8-8 TO RS. 15-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., L
BOMBAY.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

BLUTHNER

It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

BLUTHNER

BLUTHNER

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

PIANOS

GRANDS

UPRIGHTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW STRIPED FLANNELS—

Best Soft Wool—

NEW DRABS
NEW BROWNS
NEW GREYS
ALL SHRUNK. } FROM ALL COLOURS Rs. 30 COAT AND TROUSERS.

ASQUITH & LORD, { APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,

From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 „

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDERING 2 BOTTLES FOR A FRIEND,

A Customer writes us from UPTON-ON-SEVERN, Worcestershire, as follows :—

"Having seen some wonderful cures effected by your Equatorial Hair Douche, I have been recommending it round here."

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

No finer Restorative is made than

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A. REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.

Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.

PRICE : Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CURE FOR DIABETES.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF JAMBUL,

Freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratory from Jambul Seeds of the highest grade. This extract has obtained a world-wide reputation as a PROVED remedy in this distressing complaint.

PRICE : Rs. 7-2 per lb.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A DIABETIC FOOD.

KEMP'S JAMBUL AND GLUTEN BISCUITS.

Prepared from our own Extract of Jambul in combination with Pure Gluten Flour and Sweetened with Saccharine. Pleasant to the taste and highly efficacous, is alleviating the symptoms.

PRICE : Rs. 2 per Tin.

These articles will be found invaluable to all sufferers from Diabetes.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

THE S. S. "THISBE" will be SOLD by Messrs. MACKENZIE LYALL & Co., Calcutta, without Reserve, on the 22nd August.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Twenty-First DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 22 per Share has been declared and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 12th Idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., of that city, at their Office, No. 101, Clive Street.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LAMP-OIL FOR 1895 AND 1896.

THE Manager of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders for the supply of 14,000 Imperial Gallons or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LAMP-OIL for 14 Months at the rate of about 1,000 Imperial Gallons a Month more or less as required; and as may be duly notified from time to time.

2. The flashing temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test, and the Oil must burn without smoking in carriage roof lamps, engine head lamps, &c., fitted with Baynton's Victoria burners.

3. The Oil will have to be delivered in Cases, not barrels, to the Storekeeper of this Railway, at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st November next.

4. Tenders must state the price of the oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon; its flashing temperature by Abel's closed test; and where and by what firm of manufacturers the oil offered was refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the oil offered for supply, which Sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 20th August next.

6. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required, but "not the price," so that Samples may be tested before Tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of Dividing the Order equally between two or three tenderers for the same, or of giving an Order for less than the advertised quantity.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd September next. Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp-Oil."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, 15th July, 1895.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

An excellent Highland Malt just imported. Well worth a Trial.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., FORT.
RETAIL FROM
PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab galloway, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong brown waler gelding, 16 hands, regularly ridden and driven.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 14, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUALE BOOKS, GUNS, RIFLE, GOLD WATCH, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late C. F. G. LESTER, Esq., consisting of about 300 valuable books, a box of tiger nails, 1 double-barrelled central fire gun, by W. R. Lisson, 1 double-barrelled cenral fire gun, by Charles Lancaster, and 1 Winchester repeating rifle.

Also 1 gold hunting repeater watch, by C. Marcks and Co., belonging to the estate of the late COLIN G. R. JOHNSTONE, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND ON THE FERGUSSON ROAD, NEAR LUKHMIDAS KRIMJEE MILL, AT PAREL.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Tuker Kessa and Co., and on account and at the risk of Pandurung Savlaram and Narayen Savlaram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of June, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of forus land, containing by admeasurement 4,650 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 317, Collector's new No. 1241, and new Survey No 1-2810, situate on the west side of the Fergusson Road, at Worli, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the batty ground of Saloo Silva, on the west by the batty ground of Moroba Bhewjee, on the north partly by the batty ground of Moroba Ganesh and partly by that of Salloo Silva, and on the south partly by the batty ground of Bhasker Ballajee, and partly by that of Moroba Nillajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, guilt pier glasses, single argand lamps, by Tucker, 8-light chandeliers, putties, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, Moradabad table ornaments, etc, the property of KALIDAS JOOTHA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat substantial-made French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware Treacher's glass and porcelainware, rich-toned iron-framed grand cottage pianoforte by Schneider and Co., American organ with knee swell, English-made large size ice boxes with zinc lining and carbon filter, oil-paintings, Ditmar's table, hanging and floor lamps, aviary with birds, fancy curtains, Japanese carpets, Japanese bamboo table lamps, Quackenbush rifle, air gun by Treacher, Kathiawar goat, with kid, giving 2½ seers milk, fowls, quadrant bicycle, handsome light victoria, strong-built broker's shigram, handsome black Arab horse with two certificates of soundness, harness, gent's, saddles, a large collection of choice garden plants, etc, the property of HERBERT M. GOOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and neat substantial-made black and teakwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, harmonium, handsome English-built light dog-cart and bamboo cart, powerful and fast flea-bitten Arab horse, nearly new brass mounted single harness, lady's saddle, grain crushing machine, China matting, a collection of garden plants, etc, property of the late A Sidsoon, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 14, 1895.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore. Prices on application.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT will be held at Nasik, from 16th to 21st September, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
J. W. CLARKSON,
Honorary Secretary, R. W. I. G. C.

OWENS COLLEGE, Victoria University, MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUSES for the Session 1895-96 will be forwarded on application:—

I.—DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE, and LAW; and DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
II.—DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
III.—DEPARTMENT of the EVENING CLASSES.
Special Prospectuses can also be obtained of—
IV.—DEPARTMENT of ENGINEERING.
V.—DEPARTMENT of LAW.
VI.—DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.
VII.—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
VIII.—PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT; and
IX.—A LIST of FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, and PRIZES.

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's-square, Manchester; or at the College.

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A.,
Registrar.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR. Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.......... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (139 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz:—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

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And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bomb

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	=	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	=	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

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Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price [illegible] Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Safe custody commission at 1-10 per cent. per annum. No charge on withdrawal. ½ per cent. Commission on collecting interest.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Mazagon Castle, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The schooner Columbas and the steamer Brahmani left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Cam left the dock yesterday.

THE GAEKWARI PRINCES.—The children of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda came to Bombay from Poona, and left yesterday for Baroda, by the Ahmedabad mail. The Pitale family and others saw them off.

THE BOMBAY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—Dr. da Gama writes to say that he has received a gift of half-a-dozen teakwood chairs from Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, with thanks, for the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Library will be held at the Anjuman-i-Islam School (Esplanade), under the presidentship of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, J.P., on Friday next, at 4-30 p.m.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dewji Walji, Megji Walji, Vulabhdass Walji, Morarji Rupjee, and Vithal Muggan, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of trespass, assault, and theft, preferred against them by Govindji Cullianji, a dealer in cloths. The first three accused are brothers, and they carry on business in piece-goods, in partnership with the fourth accused, under the name and style of Valji Khimji, and the fifth accused is a clerk in their service. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law. After the examination of the complainant the case was adjourned to the 26th instant.

A SERIES OF THEFTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Robinson charged Babaji Ambaji, Bhiwa Dhacoo, and Guffoor Dadamia, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing 71lbs. of coffee from five bags, lying in the Customs Warehouse. The accused cut open the bags and extracted the coffee, but as they were walking away with it, they were arrested, and made over to the police. The magistrate sentenced the third accused to rigorous imprisonment for two years, while the other two accused were each sentenced to twelve months.—Before Mr. Webb Chittyanand Gunesh was brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Detective Department, with having in his possession a portion of property, worth Rs. 4,175, stolen from a house at Ramwady, and b [redacted] Bhugwandass Cursondass. The magistrate accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

SECRETLY DISPOSING OF A DEAD BODY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butfoy charged Mahadoo Ramji, a Hindu labourer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with secretly disposing of a dead body under section 318 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that a few months ago accused and his married daughter, named Pashi, aged eighteen years, were excommunicated from their caste, owing to the girl's alleged improper intimacy with a man of her caste. For the last ten or twelve months the girl had been living away from her husband, and on the night of the 27th ultimo she gave birth to a female child, which died shortly afterwards. About 2 o'clock, in the morning of the following day, the accused took the body of the child to the Worlee Cemetery, where he paid four annas to a Hindu grave-digger, and with his assistance buried the corpse. A couple of days afterwards, one Govind Withoo, a next-door neighbour, brought the occurrence to the notice of Inspector Butfoy, who arrested the accused, but the latter declined to point out either the grave-digger or the spot, where the child had been buried. The magistrate convicted the man, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARS SENT TO JAIL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Pandoo Narayen, Rama Mahadoo, and Mahadoo Luxman were charged by Constable Jolliffe before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of cooking utensils, valued at Rs. 13, the property of Narji Hatti, a cook. It appeared from the evidence that accused who are reputed thieves having been convicted of theft several times previously, broke into complainant's house, at Jambli Street, on the night of the 9th instant, and stole a few copper-pots, which they came across in his room. The second and third accused left the room as soon as they found the utensils, but the first not being satisfied with what he had already got remained in the house, to find out something substantial for himself, but meanwhile complainant came up, and on seeing the doors of his room forced open, raised an alarm, when a policeman arrived, and arrested Pandoo. He pointed out his accomplices, who had taken refuge in their lair at Coombarwada. The first accused pleaded guilty, but the others denied the charge, setting up a plea of alibi. The magistrate disbelieved their evidence to prove an alibi, and sentenced the first and the second accused to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months each, and the third to twelve months with hard labour.

THE FATHER HAMILTON MEMORIAL FUND.—In connection with this fund an account has been opened in the names of Messrs. N. P. Pavri, Sorab P. N. Wadia, and S. D. Saklatvala with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. We are requested to state that subscriptions can be sent to the Bank, or forwarded to the secretaries. The following sums have been promised, and further subscriptions will be duly acknowledged :—His Grace the Very Rev. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, Messrs. Louis J. de Souza, and R. P. Karkaria, each Rs. 100; Messrs. D. J. Tata, Rustom Meherban Aga, S. D. Khote, J. Philip de Quadros, and the Tyabjis, each Rs. 50; Messrs. Mehta Brothers, Rs. 45; Messrs. D. J. Ferreira, H. E. Banji, and the Saklatvalas, each Rs. 35; Messrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, Philip Godinho, and Tribbovandas N. Molvi, each Rs. 30; Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, Messrs. T. A. Walsh, M. F. Sethna, K. R. Daphtary, N. Nowrosji Wadia, Mahomed A. Haidari, Chandulal D. Rankodivala, and Pestanji M. Kanga, each Rs. 25; Messrs. J. E. Mody, P. M. Dalal, and Dadachanji Brothers, each Rs. 20; Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, R. K. Dadachanji, Framji Doctor, S. H. Batlivala, C. F. Dalal, R. N. Merchant, N. F. Servai, and S. A. Vachhaghandy, each Rs. 15; Messrs. Sorab R. Khambatta, J. D. Ghandy, B. C. Vachhaghandy, S. G. Velinkar, S. F. Billimoria, N. E. Mehta, H. O. F. Sealy, B. H. Warden, F. B. Lailee, M. M. Cajiji, Jehangir K. Cama, Shapoorji S. Joshee, L. J. de Lima, Spitama K. Cama, R. K. Deventry, S. C. Dadyseth, F. D. Ghandy, V. A. Gonsalves, H. P. Karani, R. N. Kothare, H. M. Mehta, B. M. Motivala, S. Ramdas, and X. Z., late R. K. Desai, each Rs. 10; twenty-five names for Rs. 5 each;—total Rs. 1,570.

GOA NEWS.—The approaching annual budget is not expected to bring any considerable alterations under the usual heads.—The electoral register of voters has just been commenced according to the new law. The general election, though not yet fixed, cannot be delayed for long.—The Chief Justice Mr. Silva has taken up his residence at the Government House at Pangim.—The murder and robbery case at Tivem is being pushed on due to the activity of the magistrate of Bicholim Mr. Misquita. People are anxiously waiting to know the result.—The public road from Assora to Sanquelim, the need of which was greatly felt, is being constructed. There are fears that the public treasury will not be able to meet the ordinary demands for payment, as four lakhs of rupees have been lately sent to Portugal and claims for interest by the Marmagoa Railway Company will be pressed on.—The court of Quepem sentenced five Hindus for transportation for life for having forged a power of attorney in the name of an individual who had died fifty years ago.—Influenza has been invading the seminary of Rachol, and professors and students are down with it. The Patriarch-Archbishop has closed the seminary up to 5th August.—Mr. Gomes da Costa, Administrator of Ilhas, issues an order that owing to frequent occurrence of fires in the City of Pangim, all shops and houses should be provided with proper fire-places and chimneys, under a proper inspection within one month, after the expiration of which the house-owners will be fined if they do not obey the order. Fires in Pangim are a rare occurrence, but on no account should the people be subjected to the costly erection of a chimney, whose necessity is nil.—The total receipts for the official year of 1894-95 of the custom duty throughout Portuguese-India amounted to Rs. 3,87,230, compared with Rs. 3,70,161 for the corresponding period last year.—It is proposed to establish a poor asylum in Pangim, for the maintenance of which, the religious confraternities and village communities will be taxed to pay their share.—A treasure trove was discovered at Satary in demolishing a house. The influential persons connected with a Hindu temple took possession of the same under threats.—Mr. J. S. X. das Dores Baptista, ex-Public Notary of Damaun, who has been dismissed the service for alleged misconduct and irregularities, has applied to Government to appoint a court of enquiry to investigate into his conduct.—At the instance of the Chief Justice, the Government deputed an assistant to the Health Officer to inspect the Jail at Pernem. The report says the building is quite unfit for the purpose for which it is used, as there is only one room in which both the male and female prisoners are lodged.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 25th May averaged Rs. 332 per mile compared with Rs. 385 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the last twenty weeks of the first half-year amounted to Rs. 2,48,181, against Rs. 2,88,125 for the same period last year.—Much fuss was made about the establishment of municipal courts of justice; it appears however that the Government is going to revert to the old system of ordinary courts.—The decision of the Provincial Council will be received with general satisfaction in respect to the Municipal duty, which the Corporation of Ilhas wanted to impose upon every kind of articles imported. The resolution denies the right to the municipality of taxing articles which may be consumed not only in Ilhas but by the whole country.—A boat conveying four passengers, foundered in crossing from D. Paula to Marmagoa, and three passengers were drowned; among them was Mr. Esmael de Souza, merchant at Marmagoa, and his brother-in-law. Their bodies were not recovered. The crew and one Mahomedan boy passenger were picked up alive.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

A SUIT BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY DISMISSED.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND J. E. ELLIS VS. RAMJEE MORARJEE.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case which was an appeal by the defendant, Ramjee Morarjee, from a decision of Mr. Justice Candy, who on the 23rd July 1894, gave a decree with which the defendant was dissatisfied. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents, the Standard Oil Company of New York, having its branch office at Rampart Row, as assignees of the decree herein from Mr. J. E. Ellis, and Mr. J. E. Ellis, of Rampart Row.

The plaintiffs claimed in the court below that the defendant might be decreed to pay to them the sum of £ 270-1-2 and interest at 9 per cent. from the 20th February 1894, being the deficiency in respect of 250 barrels of oil sold by them on defendant's account and Rs. 478-12-4, the expenses incurred in respect of the barrels; and that the defendant might be decreed to pay to the plaintiff company, or in the alternative to the other plaintiff, Mr. Ellis, the sum of £ 541-12-2 in respect of the remaining 250 barrels, as also the sum of Rs. 1,004-4-10 for the other 25 barrels, with interest from the 22nd February 1894. The plaintiff company has a branch in Bombay and imports oil. The plaintiff, Mr. J. E. Ellis, is a broker and commission agent, who obtains orders for [redacted] ls of Imperial bloomless oil at 1 shilling per gallon and 2½ per cent. commission, each barrel to contain 40 to 43 gallons. Mr. Ellis ordered from the plaintiff company (as was intended by the defendant) 500 barrels of oil, but at the lower rate of 12¾ pence per gallon, discount 12½ per cent., the difference between the two rates being treated as the brokerage due to Mr. Ellis in case the defendant carried out his contract. 250 of the barrels duly arrived, and the defendant was requested to pay for and take delivery but he refused to do so, and repudiated the indent, and denied that he had signed it, or given the order therein contained. The plaintiff company caused the 250 barrels of oil to be sold by public auction; and on such sale there was a difference between the price realised and the contract price, amounting to £270-1-2, including interest at 9 per cent. from 21st December 1893 to 19th February 1894 (the indent being in sterling), for which the defendant was liable. He was also liable to plaintiffs for certain expenses for wharfage, &c., incurred by the plaintiff company in respect of the 250 barrels. On the arrival of the remaining 250 barrels, part of the indent, the defendant was called upon to pay for and take delivery, which he failed to do. The defendant had, immediately before giving the indent for 500 barrels, purchased from the plaintiff company, through the second plaintiff, Mr. Ellis, 25 barrels of the same description of oil, then in the plaintiff company's stock, at the rate of 14 annas per imperial gallon and 2½ per cent. commission. The plaintiff company, however, through an oversight of one of their clerks, omitted to include their claim in respect of the 25 gallons in their original demand, but had done so since. The company sought to recover from the defendant the difference between the contract price of the 250 barrels amounting to £528-8-0, equivalent at exchange of 1 21-16 to Rs. 9,018-0-5, and the market price of the barrels on the date when the defendant refused to take delivery, viz., Rs. 4,941-6-4, plus wharfage and other charges. The company also claimed to recover the difference between the contract price of the 25 barrels, viz., Rs. 922-4-0, and the market price at the time the defendant refused to take delivery, viz., Rs. 492-13-4, plus godwn rent and interest. To avoid any technical defence, Mr. Ellis had joined with the company as a plaintiff in the suit. The plaintiffs submitted that the company was entitled to recover from the defendant the damages, or in the alternative, that the second plaintiff, Mr. Ellis, was so entitled. The second plaintiff was willing that the company should recover the damages.

The defendant denied that he gave any indent to the second plaintiff, Mr. Ellis. The signature to the indent was a forgery, and did not even purport to be the actual signature of the defendant. He denied any liability whatever in respect to the 500 barrels of oil. He did not admit the resale of the 250 barrels or that any damages had been sustained. Defendant denied having signed any indent for 25 barrels, alleging that the signature to that indent was also a forgery of his signature. He said that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Candy passed judgment for the plaintiff, Mr. Ellis, ordering the defendant to pay to him the sum of Rs. 8,892-3-4 and the costs of the plaintiff, Mr. Ellis. The suit of the company was dismissed, and they were ordered to pay to the defendant the costs which he might have incurred in defending the suit against Mr. Ellis.

The defendant appealed on the grounds that the judge should have held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove that the alleged contracts of the 24th and 26th August 1893 were made and executed by the defendant. Even supposing the contract of the 26th August 1893 to have been so made, yet that not being carried out by Mr. Ellis in the manner contemplated and agreed to in the contract, the defendant was not liable, and was entitled to repudiate liability as he did. That Mr. Ellis having acted in the matter of the contract of the 26th August 1893 on his own account, and in breach of his duty as agent, the defendant was entitled to repudiate all liability under the contract.

The Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision on the appeal, said the signature on the documents did not resemble the defendant's signature. The reasoning of the judge below proceeded on the assumption that the defendant must be the person who signed them. The "onus" of proof was on the plaintiff; but he had not discharged it. A decree for the plaintiffs meant that the defendant had been guilty of fraud. The circumstances, the Chief Justice remarked, were suspicious, but there was not sufficient evidence to establish that a fraud had been committed. Mr. Justice Candy's decree was reversed; the appeal was allowed, and the suit dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. The Racquet Tournament will be played off at the same time as the Polo Tournament, about 1st week in October.
2. All Officers of any of the Services and Members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, are allowed to enter.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees five).
4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.
5. The cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the cup permanently.
7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold racquet with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.
8. In each round the best of five games will be played.
9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
10. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the court.
11. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 27th September 1895, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been—

1885	Capt B B Russell, R E
1886	Mr H G Gell
1887	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1888	Mr H G Gell
1889	Mr F T Richards
1890	Mr L Rivett-Carnack
1891	Mr GH Hancock, Bo S C
1892	Capt S C Smith, R A
1893	Capt S C Smith, R A
1894	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C

S C SMITH, CAPT, R A,
Hon Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the Throat and Wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COUPON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We notice from your editorial, this morning, that some misunderstanding still exists as to which partner or officer is held to be covered under the above coupon in the case of firms and companies subscribing to, or advertising in, the *Bombay Gazette.* It is obvious that one coupon cannot cover more than one person. The rule is that only the senior partner of a firm and the chief officer of a subscribing or advertising company are held to be covered by the coupon.—Yours, &c.,

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Sun Life Assurance Co. of India, Ld.
August 13.

THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the controversy, which was being carried on in the vernacular press of Poona and outside in connection with the recent squabble and split in the Sabha, has ceased for the present (may it cease for ever), it is time, I think, to dispassionately ponder over the subject from the standpoint of an unbiassed and disinterested person having all the while the greatest regard for the welfare of the Indian nation at heart.

There are now avowedly two parties in the Sabha, viz., the "moderate" and the "forward" parties as your correspondent was pleased to name them, or the "monopolists" and the "reactionists" as the learned editor of the "Mahratta" has termed them. The former, or the moderate party (in my opinion it well deserves the title) have found their advocates in the editor of the "Dnyan Prakash" and "Sudharak," both of which papers are equally well-known to have been conducted with ability and moderation, the former having an additional advantage of being the oldest of the vernacular papers extant in the Deccan. The other, or the forward party (this is, I think a misnomer the "backward" party being an appropriate name, for it) have given their brief to the well-known controversialist the Hon'ble Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the able editor of the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari." The controversy between these two well-balanced parties was prolonged for about a month, and I am sorry to say that many things were said on both the sides which should have better never appeared in print. The "Dnyan Prakash" in one of its issues disclosed some facts, which are worth careful perusal and consideration before arriving at a decision over the matter, and serve to throw considerable light over the inner working of the whole affair. It is principally due to the editor of that paper that people, instead of being led by the nose as they had been ere now, have got ample food to feed upon, and have been enabled to see the wire-pullers of the movement in their true colours. According to that paper the recent change of ministry of the Sabha and the split consequent on it, the like of which was unknown in the life of the institution extending over a quarter of a century, is due to the excess of ambition and meddlesomeness on the part of a few leading gentlemen, who enjoy at present an unbounded influence with the mob, and who, therefore, with the intention of taking the reins of the Sabha into their own hands struck the note of discord. The mob is always ready to follow one who provides delicious and palatable food to their tastes, and flatters their hopes; and naturally those ambitious leaders who wish to achieve their own ends make the mob their foot-stool to reach their hand to the roof. This was, according to the "Dnyan Prakash," the origin of the recent storm. It had been brooding for a long time, but no one had ever thought the dark cloud, which was in the beginning only of the size of a palm of the hand, would soon expand itself and cover the whole wide sky. The "Kesari," the organ of the forward party, cannot refute the charge made by its next-door neighbour, I mean the "Dnyan Prakash," It only supported its contemporary by saying that the managing committee now gone out of office deserved the dismissal as an award for its mistakes of commission and omission. What were those mistakes and what their nature is shrouded in mystery. It may be that the late managing committee brought upon it the displeasure of the illiterate and unthinking persons by submitting a representation to the Government in support of the much-vexed Bill (now Act) of the Age of Consent. It is rumoured here that the late managing committee had been asked last year to present a memorial to the Government in connection with the religious riots of Poona and Bombay immediately after those events had taken place when the first fury visible in both the communities had scarcely been subsided. The Sabha wisely refused to act up to this bidding, and had therefore to rue the day when it so boldly slighted the authority of his highness the unthinking mob of Poona. In the first place it was quite impossible at that time to take a dispassionate view of the riots when every new hour brought the news of a fresh brawl between the Hindus and Mahomedans. It is needless to say that any representation of the Sabha on the subject of the riots framed in the heat of passion, and submitted to the Government at such time of unrest would not have entitled the Sabha to any the least respect and favourable consideration at the hands of the Government. Be it said to the credit of the much-abused managing committee of the Sabha that no such unwise step was either looked upon with favour or taken in accordance with the mandates of the mighty mob.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha is the only public body of it kind, having considerable influence with the Government, not only in the Deccan but for the matter of that in the whole of India. The members of the managing committee of the Sabha are representatives of all principal castes and opinions duly appointed, and are generally alive to the great responsibility that devolves upon their heads. Persons on the old committees had been serving as the medium between the governors and the governed. It is a pity that some members of the Sabha itself should try to create disturbance in the smoothly carried united and harmonious working of the Sabha, which has with its perseverance and sincere effort won the confidence of both the people and Government, and which has acquired and maintained a dignity scarcely within the reach of any other association in India. It is this reflection which spread the gloom of sadness over the hearts of all sincere friends and sympathizers of the Sabha here as well as at home.

The "Dnyan Prakash" and the "Sudharak" perhaps go a little too long when they estimate the weakness of the present managing committee. Stripped of exaggeration the future does nevertheless present a gloomy appearance. The new managing committee, though got up and formed thoroughly in accordance with the rules of the Sabha, is however, composed of persons, some of whom scarcely know the nature of the business before them, and look upon their appointment on the managing committee more as a "bakshis" for their having voted in favour of the forward party than really as a post of great responsibility. The new chairman again, though he is a triple graduate of the Bombay University and a man of good parts, is so careless of the earthly things that he devotes his twenty-four hours in religious contemplations and performance of superstitious rites. To accurately describe him we may say that he is in the world but not of it. With such person in the managing committee and with such a chairman, whose chief object in after-life is the liberation of the soul, the Sabha is launching the boat of its renewed existence into the vast ocean of politics, and is going to volunteer its services in advising the Government in the administration of the country.—Yours &c.

August 11. K.

ACCORDING to the Dublin correspondent of the Lady's Pictorial, Lord Houghton, during his tenure of office as Lord Lieutenant, has had to put up with a good deal from the "classes" in Dublin. At first his lordship was regarded with great favour. But subsequently they took offence at some supposed slight, and the vast majority of representative Unionists held aloof from the Castle ever afterwards. "With only a rare exception," says the correspondent, "we beheld the Viceregal decks swept clean of 'aristocracy' by the unbending bosom of resentment following affront. High-born heads were shaken negatively when the question of attending Drawing-rooms was mooted; titled names were not added to the list of those calling at the Castle; coronets remained in their cases, and family jewels shone only at county balls." This sort of thing, of course, had its effect. The Viceroy sought to have to do with the people who treated him thus as little as possible. "He gave few entertainments—none, I think, except such as were obligatory; accorded no encouragement to music; stopped the Castle concerts; went about but little; and spent reservedly of the great bulk of wealth at his command." Yet in spite of all this Lord Houghton seems to have enjoyed much private personal liking and respect. "He went out from among us the handsomest, most cultivated, most courtly, and in many ways most admired of Viceroys since the Earl of Eglinton's official appointment yet, except from his military friends at train and boat, scarcely a cheer was raised as he bowed us his final adieu."

THE Dublin *Daily Express* says that twelve months ago it recorded the remarkable fact that Mrs. Hobbs, widow of the late Captain Thomas Hobbs, of Barnabay, Kings County, formerly of the 92nd Highlanders, who fought in the campaigns against Napoleon in the early part of the century, celebrated her 100th birthday, and was the recipient of a telegram of congratulation from H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The venerable lady is still alive, and on Thursday, July 18, celebrated her 101st birthday. Her general health is good, though her hearing is somewhat impaired.

CRICKET AT AKOLA.

THE first of a series of matches, which have been arranged to be played at Akola during the season, took place on Monday, the 5th instant (Cocoanut Day), between the Akola Cricket Club and the Shegaon Cricket Club. The day was cool and cloudy, and all Akola turned out to see what proved to be a most exciting game.

The home team won the toss, and sent in Gregory and Crowe to the bowling of the Brothers Redmond. Runs were scored very slowly, and with four to his credit Crowe was smartly caught at the wicket. Tata followed, but lost the company of Gregory, who was bowled. Francis next appeared, and the score rose slowly to 20, when Tata was clean-bowled. Captain Jevers succeeded him, but was bowled without scoring, and four wickets were down for 24 runs. Raven's turn now came, and the game assumed a different aspect. Both batsmen played steadily and gradually increased the score to 69, when Francis, who had done most of the scoring, was clean-bowled by a break back for 32, a most useful contribution. Now came Simpson, and the score still continuing to rise steadily, a change of bowling was tried. Nowroji and Sonaji each delivered a couple of overs, and the Redmonds changed ends, but the batsmen kept the mastery until with the score at 120 Simpson was out for a well-played 19. Walsh now appeared, but was dismissed by a good ball without scoring. Minty next wielded the willow, and directly afterwards the adjournment for luncheon took place. On resuming there was some sharp running, and at 142 Minty was run out through slipping on the matting. Maconachie took his place, and directly afterwards Raven was clean-bowled by a break back from the younger Redmond. His useful contribution of 73 was a splendid exhibition of careful cricket. He showed great respect for the bowling, which was of a high order at the commencement, but when he got fairly set he opened out and punished severely every loose ball. His score was not without one or two chances, but it was made by the best display of cricket that has been seen here for many a long day. Maconochie was bowled immediately afterwards by a beauty from the younger Redmond, and the innings closed for 145. The younger Redmond's bowling was particularly good; he secured eight wickets, of which seven were clean-bowled. After the usual interval Captain Horsburgh and Rich appeared to the bowling of Gregory and Walsh. A catch at the wicket dismissed Rich with the score at 8, and Jim Redmond came in. Both batsmen scored freely, Horsburgh hitting three fours; but when the score reached 50, the last-named was caught at point, off Raven, for a well-hit 26. Wright followed and played in his well-known steady style, and Minty was put on to bowl. With the score at 79 Wright was induced to hit out, and was caught by Raven, by a magnificent catch, in the long field. Tripp was caught off the same bowler without scoring. Nowrojee came in, and the score rose steadily to 103, when Redmond was most unluckily run out, his partner refusing to come. His 34 was an excellent display of careful cricket, no chance whatever having been given. The younger Redmond followed, and hit hard for 12. Sonaji and Scott failed, and nine wickets were down for 114. Sargon, the last man, joined the youngest Redmond, on the dismissal of his partner Scott, and they seemed to defy the bowlers, who were getting very anxious. Several of their hits were rather risky ones, being just out of reach. All anxiety came to an end, however, by Sargon's wickets falling to a tricky one from Raven, and the Akola team thus won by seven runs. Subjoined are the scores :

AKOLA TEAM.

G Gregory, b Joe Redmond	2
T Crowe, c Tripp, b Joe Redmond	4
S B Tata, b Joe Redmond	2
F W Francis, b Joe Redmond	32
Captain O G Ievers, b Joe Redmond	0
P E Raven, b Joe Redmond	73
R A Simpson, l-b-w Joe Redmond	19
M P Walsh, b Jim Redmond	0
J D Minty, run out	4
R B Maconachie, b Joe Redmond	1
A J Vanderpott, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	145

SHEGAON TEAM.

Captain Horsburgh, c Gregory, b Raven	26
Rich, c Raven, b Walsh	6
Jim Redmond, run out	34
J Wright, c Raven, b Minty	9
F Tripp, c Gregory, b Minty	0
Nowroji, c Vanderpott, b Ievers	15
Redmond, b Raven	12
Sonaji, c Simpson, b Ievers	1
Scott, b Raven	1
E Redmond, not out	14
M J Sargon, b Raven	10
Extras	10
Total	138

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A VERY interesting cricket match was played on the Native Infantry Parade-ground between an eleven of the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club and the eleven non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment on Saturday, the 10th instant. The match resulted in a win for the Nagar Parsees by eleven wickets and 17 runs, they made 171 in their first innings, while the eleven non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment were only able to make 89 and 65 respectively in their two innings. The chief features of the game were the batting of Messrs. Kaikhasroo S. Eranee, Bhorge, Pande, Shaik Lal, Bomonshaw, and S. M. Yoosuf, who knocked up 44, 35, 21, 20, and 17 runs, respectively. The bowling of Messrs. Bomonshaw, S. M. Yoosuf, S. Y. Bhorge were good. Mr. Bomonshaw took successively two wickets in the third over of the Parsees. Corporal Warren, Corporal Keashain, and Corporal Howard were the top scores for the visitors, who scored 28, 20, and 15 runs, respectively, in their first innings, and in the second innings Pioneer Sergt. Faulk, Sergt. Warren, and Corporal Reames who scored 19, 17, and 10 respectively. Subjoined are the scores :—

NAGAR PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

Dr S Y Bhorge, b Warren	35
Kaikhasroo S Eranee, b Warren	44
Pande, c Warren, b Sergt Faulk	21
Bomonshaw Dhanjishaw, b Sergt Faulk	17
Shaik Lal, b Howard	20
Erachshaw Sorabji (capt), l-b-w b Keashain	1
David, c and b Sergt Tomkins	8
S M Yoosuf, c Briant, b Garrett	11
Darabshaw Edalji N, c Warren, b Garrett	8
Alexander, b Howard	2
Abdul Kadir, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	171

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Corpl Keashain, c Bhorge, b Yoosuf	20	l-b-w Bomonshaw	0
Corpl Reames, c Alexander, b Bhorge	0	c Erachshaw, b Yoosuf	10
Corpl Howard, b Bhorge	15	c Bhorge, b Bomonshaw	0
Clr Sergt Garett, b Bhorge	2	b Bhorge	2
Corpl Warren (capt), b Bomonshaw	28	not out	17
Clr-Sergt Tomkins, b Yoosuf	1	b Yoosuf	6
Pioneer Sergt Faulk, c Bhorge, b Bomonshaw	1	b David	19
Corpl Briant, b Yoosuf	6	b Bomonshaw	2
Corpl Smith, run out, b Yoosuf	3	b Bomonshaw	0
L Corpl Hathimore, b Yoosuf	0	b Bomonshaw	1
Corpl Nicholls, not out	8	c and b Yoosuf	2
Extras	5	Extras	6
Total	89	Total	65

ONE of the latest eccentricities reported from Paris (says *Truth*) is a decidedly novel scheme for assisting the poor of that city. It is worked in the following manner. In one of the streets on the banks of the Seine a receptacle has been placed into which ladies are entreated to throw their cast-off stays. At the first blush—or even at the second—it is rather puzzling to imagine how the poor are to be benefited by this very delicate request; but in explanation it is stated that a not inconsiderable sum can be realised by extracting and using up the whalebone, silk, &c., contained in these articles of attire, and if the appeal is only liberally responded to, it is calculated that a handsome fund may be realised. It remains to be seen what view the better-class Parisian females will take of a demand which can scarcely be described as devoid of riskiness. In this country I am utterly unable (says Mr Labouchere) to picture even the New Woman publicly jettisoning any portion of her undergarments even in the sacred cause of charity.

FOR a nation which, like ourselves, is frequently involved in small frontier wars and engaged with enemies whose nervous development is apparently less exalted than that of the European, a question which has been raised more than once before—in the Zulu War and in the Soudan campaign, for example—in connection with the new small-bore rifle, assumes very serious importance. The question is, Will these new rifles stop a rush, a charge of savages or of fanatical dervishes? It is all very well to be able to hit a man at 2,000 yards range, but it is of greater moment to know that when hit at 100 or 200 yards distance a man cannot still continue his onward rush so as to come within striking limits. The facts at present collected are insufficient to justify any want of confidence in this weapon for fighting at close quarters against fanatics, but, at the same time, they clearly indicate a possible disadvantage in its use, and further emphasise the need of close observation of all wounded, and the casualties caused by these small-bore rifles at all ranges by medical officers. Their interpretation cannot fail to be of value to those whose duty it is to advise the War Department upon ordnance questions.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 19th and 20th silver spoon competitions, counting for the Monsoon Aggregate Prizes, took place at Colaba, on Saturday afternoon. Some really excellent scores were made. Private J. Fivey, of the Royal Irish Rifles, made the splendid score of 26 at 700 yards, and 25 at 800 yards—a really magnificent performance, and shows what can be done with the Lee-Metford Rifle when in skilful hands. Sergeant Fry was well up at 700 yards with 22, as was also Corporal Lund with 23, at 800 yards. There was a very good attendance of members, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent. The competition on Saturday next will be at 500 and 600 yards. The following are the scores :—

19TH COMPETITION.—17 Entries.

	Score.	Added Points for Carbine.	Total Score 700 Yards.
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	26	0	26a
Sergeant W Fry, G I P Ry Volunteers	22	0	22b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	20	0	20c
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	19	0	19d
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	16	3	19e
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	18	0	18
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	17	0	17
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	16	0	16
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	15	0	15
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	13	0	13
Sergt J Graham, Royal Irish Rifles	13	0	13
Qr-Mr-Segt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	13	0	13
Bomr H O Coates, Bo Vol Artillery	9	3	12
Private Dowds, Royal Irish Rifles	11	0	11
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	10	0	10
Sergt J Elliott, Royal Irish Rifles	0	0	0
Gunner W E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	0	0	0

(a) Handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd Spoon; (b) handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st Spoon; (c) handicapped 8 points; (d) handicapped 4 points; and (e) handicapped 6 points.

20TH COMPETITION.—16 Entries.

	Score.	Added Points for Carbine.	Total Score 800 Yards.
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	25	0	25a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	23	0	23b
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	16	4	20c
Bombr H O Coates, Bo Vol Artillery	15	4	19d
Qr-mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	17	0	17
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	16	0	16
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	15	0	15
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	15	0	15
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	15	0	15
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	14	0	14
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	12	0	12
Gunner W Thomson, Bo Vol Artillery	11	0	11
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	11	0	11
Sergt J Elliott, Royal Irish Rifles	7	0	7
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	7	0	7
Pte Dowds, Royal Irish Rifles	6	0	6

(a) Handicapped 10 points; (b) handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; (c) handicapped 8 points; (d) winner of 2nd spoon.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 3rd August 1895, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Cherem Krishnachari Subba Rao, Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, residing in Nallatambi Moodelly's Street, Triplicane, Madras, for improved single mhote; Carl Jost, Mechanical Engineer residing at Apollo Street, For Bombay, for improvements in apparatus for ventilating and for moistening air; William Jackson, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like; W. L. Strange, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, for an improved latrine for natives; Edward Bulteel, Tea Planter, at present residing at Kalacherra, in the District of Cachar, in the Province of Assam, and Henry Joseph Kersting green, Engineer, of 30, Clive Street, and 14, Garden Reach, in the Town of Calcutta, for improvements in tea leaf withering racks; William Denham Grimshaw, of Plantation Mills, Accrington, in the County of Lancaster, England, Calico Printer, for improvements in or applicable to mechanical stokers; Duncan Ramsay Blair, of Seven Oaks Horsforth, near Leeds, in the County of York, England, Insurance Secretary, for improvements in or connected with nut locks; Alfred Baldwin and Stanley Baldwin, trading as E. P. and W. Baldwin, of Wilden Iron Works, near Stour Port, in the County of Worcester, England, Engineers, for improvements in apparatus for producing and burning gas to heat steam boilers and other furnaces; Angus Campbell, Engineer, of Pittsburg, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and Thomas Rhys Morris, Merchant, of Allegheny, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, for improvements in cotton picking machines.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Lawrence Herbert Sutton, of Panitolla, Lakhimpur, Assam, Engineer of the Jokai Assam Tea Company, Limited, for improvements in tea rolling machinery. (Filed 26th July 1895); Edward Waller Stoney, Civil Engineer, Madras Railway, Madras, for a simple automatic tilting bucket and new water lift, easily adapted to existing wells, to be called "Stoney's automatic tilting bucket and water lift." Filed 29th July 1895); Chhotalal Maganlal Rowal, Yarn Merchant, Shanwar Peth, near Lendiki's Bridge, Sholapur, for an improved warp winding machine. (Filed 27th July 1895.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—John Vicars, Thomas Vicars, and John Vicars the younger, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for feeding fuel to steam generator furnaces. (From 17th August 1895 to 16th August 1896); Wassily Kusnezoff, a Citizen of St. Petersburg, Liteiney Prosp. 48, in St. Petersburg, Russia, for improvements in gas purifiers. (From 28th August 1895 to 27th August 1896); Carl Linde of Hilda Strasse, Wiesbaden, in the German Empire, Mechanical Engineer, for improved method of and means for refrigerating and drying air. (From 14th September 1895 to 13th September 1896.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—Mr. E. Field's invention for improvements in engines to be Worked by hot gases, such as air or products of combustion with steam. (Specification filed 30th April 1891); Mr. H. Hutchinson's invention for improvements in the treatment of refractory gold and silver ores. (Specification filed 1st May 1891.)

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 6, compared with the Statement of July 30, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs.	A.	P.	August 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,06,94,663	5	0	2,08,86,433	15	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,07,67,434	8	1	6,02,46,743	1	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,39,403	1	0	4,72,109	13	8
Sundries	19,63,695	14	3	19,47,701	12	5
Rs.	11,06,65,196	12	4	11,01,52,988	10	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,16,26,220	0	0	1,12,10,682	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	72,80,847	4	0	73,59,793	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,03,61,393	1	9	99,00,161	2	3
Credits do do.	98,79,894	14	4	95,78,577	2	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,50,14,681	10	9	2,19,55,545	9	9
Balances with other Banks	3,96,985	6	6	6,50,801	12	2
Bullion	5,434	14	6	5,526	8	8
Dead Stock	12,88,575	1	8	13,00,276	5	7
Stamps	8,950	3	6	9,903	0	6
Sundries	14,54,718	13	1	14,05,223	7	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,24,63,952	10	4	2,24,86,566	6	5
Do. at Branches	2,09,40,512	12	11	2,42,89,948	11	4
Rs.	11,06,56,196	12	4	11,01,52,988	10	8

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to August 6, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	12,13,608	Dec.
Do. at Branches	14,05,379	Inc.
Other Deposits	5,20,691	Dec.
Post Bills	1,67,294	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,36,592	Dec.
Loans	4,64,229	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,01,317	do.
Mercantile Bills	30,59,156	do.
Cash at Head Office	22,614	Inc.
Do. at Branches	33,49,406	do.

THAT wood must go unless some means can be found of rendering it uninflammable appears to be certain. We note that experiments in this direction are being made in the United States of America with, as reported, considerable measure of success. The Army and Navy Journal (New York) records the result of several months' experiment at the Boston Navy Yard. The sap of the wood is extracted in vacuum in large iron tanks, and the pores of the material are then filled under a heavy pressure by a chemical composition of borax, boracic acid, muriate and sulphate of ammonia, with sufficient gelatinous substance to act as a combiner and glycerine to prevent efflorescence. Thus treated the wood may be subjected to flame without taking fire. The texture of the wood and its colour are unchanged. It seems likely that this wood will be used for portions of ships not subject to danger from splinters.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·503	Calm	5	94·0	81·0	91	0·21	11·54	—6·10
Agra	29·489	Calm	2	91·5	80·7	85	1·42	16·37	—1·05
Cawnpore	29·545	E	3	89·8	79·6	93	...	15·97	...
Allahabad	29·494	ENE	3	87·6	80·3	87	0·05	19·21	—2·99
Jhansi	29·528	NNW	3	89·1	79·2	91	0·08	23·22	—0·35
Jacobabad	29·406	SSE	1	96·5	82·0	80	..	2·03	—0·33
Karachi	29·479	W	13	86·5	77·8	87	..	4·09	—0·83
Jeypore	29·550	WSW	4	90·1	75·4	83	...	17·23	+1·28
Ajmere	29·558	W	6	81·9	75·1	91	0·02	20·56	+7·88
Deesa	29·559	WSW	10	87·7	76·0	91	0·39	13·08	—3·90
Ahmedabad	29·585	SW	2	87·2	77·1	86	0·03	27·54	...
Bhuj	29·523	WSW	18	87·5	75·9	80	...	10·71	+0·69
Rajkot	29·577	W	12	88·4	74·1	80	0·06	16·62	—4·02
Veraval	29·593	WSW	12	82·0	77·8	87	2·01	13·73	...
Neemuch	29·589	WSW	11	81·3	72·6	87	...	19·36	+1·48
Indore	29·613	W	3	83·3	72·1	93	...	18·23	—0·79
Saugor	29·517	Calm	2	84·3	75·6	95	0·28	31·59	+5·29
Jubulpore	29·491	W	2	85·9	75·1	93	0·22	43·75	+5·98
Hoshangabad	29·570	SW	1	86·8	75·7	91	0·13	32·36	—1·23
Khandwa	29·613	W	10	85·2	74·6	93	...	16·87	—0·79
Raipur	29·494	SW	5	87·3	74·8	86	0·64	31·65	+0·43
Nagpur	29·535	Calm	8	90·8	76·1	98	2·22	37·01	+9·33
Amraoti	29·606	W	9	86·2	77·8	95	0·56	17·97	—2·41
Akola	29·605	W	11	85·0	73·7	98	0·18	18·31	—1·58
Surat	29·609	W	G	87·1	75·5	95	0·07	21·88	—9·80
Malegaon	29·618	WSW	11	85·9	74·1	73	0·05	8·47	—2·35
Bombay	29·675	WSW	19	84·2	77·9	87	0·02	47·89	—3·80
Poona	29·685	SW	11	70·6	69·1	87	0·06	15·59	+2·36
Ahmednagar	29·669	WSW	9	83·8	70·4	91	0·04	10·90	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·654	NW	9	81·7	70·1	93	0·09	9·89	—1·78
Ratnagiri	29·715	SW	11	83·9	75·9	90	0·16	69·79	—8·39
Belgaum	29·683	W	22	74·2	66·9	89	0·04	29·52	+1·68
Goa	29·720	NW	16	82·0	76·4	87	0·13	75·58	...
Karwar	29·736	NW	5	81·1	75·5	81	0·91	93·29	+5·38
Mangalore	29·760	WNW	9	79·8	72·4	91	1·65	104·21	+23·92
Calicut	29·772	NNW	12	83·2	72·5	88	1·35	73·49	+2·31
Cochin	29·798	Calm	M	78·7	73·2	91	1·93	53·41	—2·87
Bangalore	29·768	WSW	11	81·2	64·8	90	0·17	7·57	—2·72
Secunderabad	29·611	WNW	14	73·1	68·9	86	1·16	16·21	+1·38
Masulipatam	29·606	WNW	10	81·5	73·6	74	0·95	16·51	+2·55
Bellary	29·685	W	11	82·2	73·4	64	...	4·81	—0·10
Cuddapah	29·671	W	M	88·0	76·0	63	..	6·64	—4·15
Madras	29·695	S	4	93·5	76·5	80	0·23	8·90	+1·05
Coimbatore	29·749	SW	4	84·9	71·3	95	..	4·65	+1·44
Trichinopoly	29·707	WSW	5	90·0	77·3	70	...	4·08	—0·54
Negapatam	29·703	SW	7	93·0	78·2	67	...	3·20	—2·56
Colombo	29·791	W	10	85·5	78·5	73	0·05	15·21	+0·67
Aden	29·671	Calm	7	92·3	81·8	69	...	0·09	—0·11

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J J H=0·00 (55·27); G T H=0·17 (47·22); St G T H=0·11 (47·59); C P=0·02 (47·89).

SUMMARY.

The barometer has been steady, or has changed slightly over nearly the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and higest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds at Cawnpore, Allahbabad and Raipur exhibit a tendency to cycloaic circulation, while elsewhere they are blowing from the south-west and north-west. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and Bhuj, 18 at Neemuch and Khandwa, and 16 at Karachi and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is in large to very large defect of the mean of the season at Jacobabad, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Ballary and Trichinopoly, and the minimum in considerable excess at Saugor and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased in Berar and at Delhi, Agra, Karachi, Deesa, Jubulpore, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapure, Ratnagiri and Coimbatore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Nagpur (2·22") and Veraval (2·01"), over an inch at Cochin (1·93"), Mangalore (1·65"), Agra (1·42"), Calicut (1·35") and Secunderabad (1·16") and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Deesa, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Madras. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has advanced further westwards and its centre now lies somewhere to the east of Jubulpore. The weather is hence again becoming unsettled over the greater part of the country and winds are likely to increase in force on and off the West Coast between Calicut and Karachi. The rainfall on the West Coast to the south of Bombay is likely to become slightly heavier. In the Central and North-West Provinces and Berar the weather is very favourable for rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 13.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has changed irregularly and generally by small amounts. Two depressions are shown, one over West Punjab, and the other over Orissa, while the readings are highest in Tenasserim, and below the normal average almost everywhere. Winds are irregularly cyclonic near the two depressions, and calms and variable breezes prevail in the Gangetic Plain. The monsoon current from the Arabian Sea is blowing straight across North-Western India on to the North-West Himalayas. The mean temperature is in considerable excess over the Punjab, and in moderate defect over Madras, but is nearly normal elsewhere. There has been no rain in North-West India to the west of the line joining Rajkot and Umballa, nor over Rajputana, west of Central India, Gujerat, North Konkan, and North and West Bengal; elsewhere the rainfall, though scattered, is fairly general, and in places heavy. Dehra Dun reports over eight, Mussoorie over seven, Roorkee over six, Akyab over four, and Meerut over three inches of rain, while many stations report over two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th August 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·656
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·2
Maximum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of wind*	W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	433
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	12·01
year	48·04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0·00

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	55	04	47	05	47	48	48	01
Tuesday, August 13th	00	00	0	17	0	11	00	03
Total	55	04	47	22	47	59	48	04
Total fall to Aug. 13th, 1894	63	86	51	13	51	93	45	77
Total fall to Aug. 13th, 1893	66	62	55	94	54	71	53	13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 9th August :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	42	71	Nasik	12	35
Raver	12	16	Deolali	12	19
Nimbora	10	39	Ghoti	60	9
Bhadli	15	2	Nargaon	11	33
Jalgaon	20	30	Warangaon	10	50
Sirsoli	20	17	Hotgi	6	63
Mhasawad	23	11	Mohol	7	49
Maheji	21	25	Madha	9	22
Pachora	17	26	Barsi Road	7	83
Kajgaon	14	72	Kem	6	57
Naydongri	12	80	Jeur	5	68
Chalisgaon	12	0	Pomalwari	5	80
Nandgaon	10	58	Diksal	6	6
Manmar	11	67	Lonauli	102	31
Lasalgaon	10	9	Dhond	7	81
Khervadi	11	20	Talegaon	18	80

THE election of sixteen Scottish representative peers to the new Parliament took place at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, on July 24. The Duke of Montrose, Lord Clerk Register, presided. The following were elected :—The Earls of Mar, Morton, Mar and Kellie, Haddington, Lauderdale, Airlie, Carnwath, Leven and Melville, Dundonald, and Falkland; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Torpichen, Balfour of Burleigh, and Polwarth. There was a large attendance of the general public.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines sold at cheap price in India.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE & Co.'s Prices for Oilman's Stores are the Cheapest. Fresh Consignments received every Fortnight. Goods not approved can be returned. Ask for New Price List. Please note the Only address:—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, a Pensioned HOSPITAL ASSISTANT to take Charge of the Bazar Dispensary, at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem and Quarters. Duties light. Apply, forwarding Certificates and References, to the Secretary, CANTONMENT COMMITTEE, Ahmedabad.

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PRICE................Rs 4.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 13.

YESTERDAY'S telegram through Reuter advises that in London three lakhs of extra Council Bills were allotted on Bombay, and four lakhs on Calcutta, both at 1s. 1 7-32d., which was the rate obtained for the previous extra allotments. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained unchanged. The price of Consols had risen to 107 3/8; £350,000 was paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver was the same; while in New York the metal had advanced ¼ cent to 66¼ cents. per oz, with Exchange on London still at 4·90¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed last evening with a hardening tendency; Surats firmer; and Arrivals strong; Sales 12,000 bales; Imports 4,000 bales. The Manchester market has become firm.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 7 9-16 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 15 points higher at 7·35 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

The local banks and markets have all been closed to-day for the *Gokul Ashtami* holiday.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,147	bales.
Wheat	6,831	cwts.
Linseed	3,954	„
Rapeseed	5,251	„
Poppyseed	1,458	„
Castorseed	1,746	„
Rice	6,655	„

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt of St George, 2,999 tons, Captain J B Bevis, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Ethelgonda, 1,723 tons, Captain C V Goding, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fix-d	15-8	F Muir
B	Nurani	2037	Leftwich	Not fixed		T Morison & Co
C	Naseri	850	Riffin	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Lorenzo	2031	Rogers	Hull	19-8	F Muir & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
H & J	Tennasserim					Royal Indian Marine
K	Bahaduri	819	Keysar			Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	1015		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Satrunji	518				Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	1015		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Mahamudi					Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Karamania	2041	McGarvie	Liverpool	17-8	Graham & Co
3	Singapore	2431	Saparit	Genoa	20-8	C Barbaro
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	22-8	P & O S N Co
6	Khedive	2131	Daniel	China	21-8	P & O S N Co
7	M Teresa	1922	Gherzmann	Not fixed	21-8	A Lloyds
12	Aston Hall	2226	McFee	Liverpool	17-8	E Bates & Co
15	Dumra	1726	Livingstone	Not fixed	13-8	M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Cam (s)	Mathias	Kobe, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Columbus (schr)	Jungham	Mauritius.
	Kt of St George (s)	Bevis	Karachi.
	Ethelgonda (s)	Goding	Antwerp.

The steamer Maria Teresa entered for loading yesterday for China, Japan, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—42 cases school slates, M Adamjee; 100 kegs washing soda, V Bhicka and Co; 100 cases school slates, G Akbarally; 25 cases stout, and 27 cases chemicals, glassware, &c, Treacher and Co

Karamania s—500 boxes bar soap, S A S Dawood; 4 packages crockery, The Army and Navy Co-operative Society

FROM LONDON.

Bengal s—1 pipe portwine, Treacher and Co; 9 cases medicine, &c, Eduljee Brothers

FROM HAMBURG.

Banda s—6 hogsheads methylated spirit, Jehangir Sorabjee; 4 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—56 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee; 25 cases vermouth, The Army and Navy Co-operative Society

FROM ANTWERP.

Europa s—125 boxes candles, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia

Ehrenfels s—100 cases candles, G Akberally

FROM CHARENTE.

Aston Hall s—50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 70 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—10 cases envelopes, H Abdoolally

Singapore s—29 packages provisions, &c, A M Sodder

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Karamania s—150 bales wool, Nassurbhoy Cassumbhoy and Co

Aston Hall s—100 bales wool, Nassurbhoy Cassumbhoy and Co; 650 bales cotton fly, 1,508 bales gunny rags, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 32 bales wool, Molidina Laljee; 8 bales silkwaste, L Nanabhoy; 75 bales cotton waste, and 20 bales rags, Girdhur Munjee

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—50 cwts deer horns, P Allarukhia

FOR MARSEILLES.

Karamania s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, and 3,999 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,504 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers

Aston Hall s—1,514 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—590 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Teresa s—103 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co

Khedive s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 300 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 13.

Mason, Major, Bengal, 4th Lancers H C, on duty, from Hingoli

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Hickson, Lt-Col, Punjab, The Buff, on duty, to England

AUGUST 11.

Mitchell, Capt, Bo, 21st Bo I, on duty, to Deolali

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 14th August, 1895.

1. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No. 332, Volunteer V. E. Gibbons.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawfords Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 rounds.

By order,
C. MOSS, Capt,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, August 3.)

Furlough for one year and seven months, is granted to Mr J Clark, I C S, Asst Commr, from 25th April 1895, in commutation of three months' privilege leave.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 10.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr W N Maw, I C S, Asst Commr, Jubbulpore, and Magto of the 2nd class, with power to pass sentence of whipping.

Leave to Europe for nine months, is granted to Lieut H L Cleaver, of the Nagpur Volr Rifles.

Privilege leave for one month, is granted to Mr F O Lemarchand, Depy Consvr of Forests.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 7.)

Mr A C Tute, offg Magte and Collr, Darbhanga, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

Mr C E A W Oldham is appointed as Magte and Collr, of Drabhanga, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A C Tute.

Mr H Wheeler is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W R Bright.

Mr J T Babonau, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Barh, Patna, is transferred to the head-quarters station of that district.

Mr W H W Mackenzie, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Jahanabad, Gaya, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Barh subdivision of that district.

Mr P T Rebello, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Monghyr, is posted to Darbhanga, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Madhubani subdivision of that district.

Mr H C Williams, Magte and Collr, Darbhanga, is appointed temporarily to be Addl Commr of the Patna Division, on being relieved of the special duty on which he is now employed.

Mr E L Martyr, offg Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

(*N.-W. and Oudh Gazette*, August 10)

Mr T C Piggott, offg Addl Judge, Aligarh, privilege leave for two months and eight days from date on which he is relieved of his present office by Mr W Tudball.

Mr E E Ternan, offg Depy Collr, Mirzapur, privilege leave for two months.

Mr H W W Reynolds, Magte and Collr, Jaunpur, privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days.

Mr W Tudball, offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Aligarh, on being relieved by Mr L G Evans to officiate as Addl Judge Aligarh.

Mr H J Boas, offg Jt Magte, Benares, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Jaunpur, vice Mr H W W Reynolds, granted privilege leave.

Mr W K Bonnaud, Provincial Head Master, 1st grade, on reversion to the Educational Dept to be posted to the Fyzabad High School.

Mr A W G J Conner, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Agra to Allahabad.

The services of Lieut F J Nelson, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent (Private Secy to His Honor the Lieut-Govr, N-W P, and Chief Comr, Oudh), are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Mily Dept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE—August 9, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev W J Lawrence, of a daughter.

MASSY—August 9, at Murree, the wife of Major S S Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

MAYBURY—August 7, at Bangalore, wife of R A K Maybury, Madras Salt and Abkari Revenue, of a son.

SCHAD—August 9, at Tanjore, the wife of the Rev F Schad L E L M, Tanjore, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FOX—August 5, at Naini Tal, Alice Mary St Leger, the beloved second daughter of the late Henry Frasmus Fox, M R C S, and Mrs A Mason of Lakhimpur, Oudh.

HURST—August 2, at Mandla, C P, John Hurst, District Superintendent of Police, after a short illness in his 55th year.

OLIVER—August 6, at Trichinopoly, Frank Oliver, of Negapatam, in his 56th year.

SWINNERTON—August 2, at Cawnpore, Honorary Major W Swinnerton, aged 76 years and 3 months.

VIBART—August 5 at Dharwar, Fanny Davis, wife of George Vibart, District Engineer, S M Railway, in her 21st year.

WHITE—August 2, Willie A F White, only son of the late Asst Surgeon C W White, M D, aged 35 years, 9 months and 22 days. Deeply regretted. Friends will please accept this intimation.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1895.

BOTH the questions and speeches of the nominated members of the Bombay Legislative Council at last week's meeting show how large a share of attention is given to the subject of land revenue, if not in Bombay, at all events in the mofussil, where indeed it is the question of questions. And there can be no doubt that it is a subject of considerable importance both to the rulers and the ruled. On the one hand the land revenue forms the sheet anchor of the finances of Government; on the other, the contentment and prosperity of the people largely depend upon a moderate incidence of assessment, and upon the exercise of leniency in the collection of the levy in unfavourable seasons. The minds of the non-official members of the Council were greatly exercised by the fact that the estimates for the current year provide for an increase of revenue from this source of over twenty lakhs of rupees, one-fourth of which amount will come into the Provincial Exchequer under the terms of the existing Contract with the Government of India. As the subsequent speeches showed, Mr. Mehta was voicing the prevalent opinion of "the Opposition," when he expressed his fears that the settlement officers, knowing that Government had budgetted for this increase, would endeavour to work up to it. Mr. Mehta was careful to shelter himself from the charge of calling in question the impartiality of the settlement officers in the exercise of their duties, by persuasively reminding the Council that "after all human nature is human nature," and that he had the late Sir Bartle Frere's authority for the belief that the tendency of settlement officers is to endeavour to fully satisfy the expectations of Government. The representative of the Bombay Corporation, therefore, regarded it as unfortunate that the estimate should be published just at a time when the work of revision was being proceeded with. It is to be remembered, however, that it is incumbent on the Finance Minister to frame his Budget in accordance with the facts placed before him, and without reference to any hypothesis as to the possible effect of the calculations upon the working of a particular department. Let this course be deviated from for one cause, and it will soon be departed from for other causes, with the result that the dangerous elements of uncertainty and fictitiousness will be introduced into the estimates. If Mr. Mehta's contention on this point is sound, it rather tends to diminish the force of the arguments adduced by most non-official members in favour of an earlier presentation of the Budget. The settlement officers have now only six months to "work up to" the expectations of Government, instead of the twelve months they would have had if the Government of India had consented to allow the Financial Statement to be presented before the commencement of the financial year to which it relates. In saying this we do not contend for a moment that the central authority is justified in insisting that the Budget shall not be discussed until the first half of the year is nearly gone, for we are strongly of opinion that if the sanction of the Government of India must be given to the estimates before they are published, there should not be six or seven months' delay in the granting of that sanction. Our point is that the argument that it would be to the public advantage for the Budget to be presented in March or April, and the contention that the settlement officers will be influenced by the estimates in their dealings with the cultivators are mutually destructive. Mr. Nugent's reply to the first argument was that the "expectations" were not so much those of Government, as of the settlement officers themselves. Those officers prepare estimates of the probable revenue for the year, and when the estimates have been approved by the Collectors and the Divisional Commissioners they are accepted by Government.

The critics of the Budget would probably have been less troubled by the anticipated growth of the land revenue collection if the reference to the enhancement in Mr. Nugent's Financial Statement had been more precise. The information that "the main causes of this large increase are revision survey settlements in the Presidency Proper and extension of cultivation in Sind" would not have seemed so serious to honourable members anxious for the ryot's prosperity, if the items making up the increase had been separately shown, and we hope that in future years the advice given by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare on this point will be acted upon. In the absence of such explanations, honourable members concluded that by far the lion's share of the augmentation was to be borne by enhanced assessments. Mr. Javerilal who is deeply interested in this subject on receipt of an advance copy of the estimates wrote to the Finance Member for information, which was promptly supplied, as to the proportion of increase due to revised assessments. The figures laid before the Council by Mr. Nugent in his concluding speech showed that of the twenty and a quarter lakhs increase in the revenue, somewhat less than eight lakhs were due to revision settlement. Over four and a half lakhs were put down to enhanced canal revenues in Sind, and Rs. 86,000 to the increase of ordinary revenue in that province. The balance of six and three-quarter lakhs represent revenue due from the Surat and Broach districts, where the collection was posponed owing to an indifferent monsoon and late harvest. Mr. Javerilal was the only critic of the Budget, who knew at the time he spoke that only two-fifths of the estimated increase arose from enhanced assessments, but he probably did not know that one-third arose from the official anxiety not to press hardly on the cultivator, otherwise he would scarcely have said quite so much regarding the "admitted rigidity" of the existing system. He was on firmer ground when he drew attention to the rapid rate, at which the enhancements of assessment have advanced in recent years. In 1891-92 the increase under this head was one lakh and sixty-two thousand rupees, in the following year it was two lakhs and nine thousand, in 1893-94 it had gone up to four lakhs and sixty thousand, and for the current year it is estimated at eight lakhs. Mr. Javerilal drew from these figures the conclusion that "the question of the ability of the ryots to pay excessively heavy assessments on their lands seems not to receive in recent years the degree of attention it used to receive before." Mr. Nugent argued that no inference could be drawn by comparing one year's enhancements with those of another, inasmuch as the increase depends upon the area and fertilty of the country over which the survey is carried on. He expressed an opinion that eight lakhs was not a large additional increment from revised settlement. The cultivators, however, will think very differently, for it is as certain as any rule in mathematics that whenever the time comes round for the re-assessment of a district, the occupier will be strenuously opposed to an increment. In that sense re-assessments will always cause grave dissatisfaction, and so long as the revisions continue so long will Government be adversely criticised in regard to them. Under these circumstances the duty of the Executive is plain—while steadily pursuing the policy whereby land revenue collections are adjusted to the productive capabilities of the soil, they must see to it that the bounds of strict moderation are not overstepped. If any error is committed at all in the incidence it should be on the side of leniency. Mr. Nugent, in replying to Mr. Mehta's remarks regarding the tendency of settlement officers to work up to Government figures, drew attention to the fact that the rates of assessment are regulated strictly by survey rules. But it must be remembered that the application of those rules is largely based on the ascertainment of facts, and the voluminous correspondence published in these columns from time to time on the Alibag revision is an illustration of the frequency with which the facts ascertained by the settlement officers are disputed in the locality concerned. Moreover, there is some force in Mr. Khare's contention that there has [redacted] special sanctions for exceptional treatment of a village or district. But as Lord Sandhurst has more than once expressed his earnest desire to remove all ground for legitimate complaint from cultivators, there is good reason to hope that in future revisions these special sanctions will be few and far between.

According to Mir Allahbakskhan, the representative of the Sind zemindars, so far from the anticipation that considerably over five lakhs additional land revenue will be obtained in that Province this year being accurate "there will be an unprecedented fall under that head," owing to the absence of rain and the abnormally low state of the Indus. His statement, that Government have already been informed in official reports of the condition of affairs, would go to support the view of some honourable members that the Finance Minister had estimated his receipts too high in order to provide a surplus, except for the fact that the Budget is framed months before it is laid before the Council, as it is awaiting in the meantime the sanction of the Viceroy-in-Council. Mr. Nugent admitted in reply to Mir Allahbakskhan's remarks that the revenue from Sind would not come up to the estimate, but expressed a hope that the loss of the *khariff* crop and consequently of revenue on account of the drought would be partly compensated for by the increased *rabi* crop. There is too much reason to fear, however, that the greater part of the five lakhs enhancement in Sind reckoned upon when the Budget was framed will not be forthcoming, and therefore the chance of keeping well clear of the twenty lakhs minimum balance is proportionately reduced. Another matter to which the new member from Sind drew attention in his brief and practical speech was the want of publicity of the rules and resolutions under which the land revenue system is regulated. The rules are not published in the *Government Gazettes*, and are not available for sale, said the honourable member. He is probably unaware of the fact that the rules are summarised in the red-letter Administration Reports, published once in ten years. But these bulky blue-books have not a particularly wide circulation, and it certainly seems desirable that some method should be adopted for placing facilities in the way of the people to know something of the rules. Much of the criticism that is directed against revenue officers is based on a want of knowledge of the regulations, under which they perform their duties, and there will be a good excuse for this ignorance until the rules in question are "dug up from their graves," and made known as widely as possible among the people affected by them.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. STUBBS, R.A., a former officer of the Bengal Artillery, has just published the third volume of his story of that branch of the service, with which he was originally connected. The volume deals with the most thrilling and interesting part of the history of the Bengal Artillery—the part it played in the war with the Waziris, with the Sikhs, and afterwards in the Mutiny. The first instance in which the Bengal Artillery did remarkable service in the first campaign the volume treats of, was at the battle of Mahajpore in December, 1843, when the Artillery, though greatly overmatched in weight of metal and number of guns, contributed largely to the success of the British arms. Sir Hugh Gough's leading was, however, much criticised at the time, no use having been made of his heavy guns. At Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Aliwal, in the first Sikh War, the regiment sustained their reputation. Sir Harry Smith wrote: "Our guns and gunners, officers and men, may be equalled, but cannot be excelled by any artillery in the world." And the author in his work endorses Sir Harry's observations, showing that if the Artillery did not do all that was required of it, it was not the fault of the Artillery. Telling of the Siege of Mooltan he says the brunt of the attack fell on the artillery, and so few were the men for battery duties that the Horse Artillery had to be called on to assist in serving the heavy guns. Then he goes on to relate how in the second Sikh War occurred the lamentable mistake, which resulted in the precipitate retreat of the 14th Light Dragoons and the Native Cavalry. The brigade, closely followed by the Sikhs, swept away Christie's troop of Horse Artillery, and the guns were abandoned. The Commander-in-Chief very reluctantly ordered the entire force to withdraw to Chilianwalla. "Our guns might have been recovered," says General Stubbs, "but Lord Gough forbade any forward movement again into the jungle. A subaltern of Major Christie's troop, however, took the limbers of his division, and returned to where they had been left—far away in the jungle. There the six guns were still, and had he had limbers sufficient he would have brought all away; but he could only recover his own two. The subaltern's name was Colin Cookworthy." At the Battle of Gujerat, for the first time, full use was made of the great strength of artillery. The fire of eighty-eight guns, many of them of large calibre, ably directed, soon drove the Sikhs from the field. As they said themselves, "they were in hell" while it lasted. As to the part played by the Bengal Artillery surely no pen could have done it greater justice than that of General Stubbs, for he served with his guns throughout the campaign and was several times—no less than five we believe—mentioned in the despatches. In his account of the Siege of Delhi he gives many hitherto unpublished details. At the taking of the city he says the heavy ordnance numbered at first but twenty-four pieces, and when the regular siege commenced, fifty-six; or taking those captured into account, sixty-five. The reserve artillery were the shadows of five companies and three newly-raised Sikh ones, which joined in the end of June, besides 200 recruits from the depot at Meerut, who, having arrived from England only a month before the outbreak, knew nothing of the special duties of their arm. The field artillery, at first twenty-two, increased to thirty-eight. When the last of the reinforcements arrived, the whole force, of all arms, numbered 8,791 effective, besides 2,364 wounded and sick. "Cholera, that foe we have so often to face in India, hovered over the ridge, and daily claimed its many victims. With this small force we had for more than three months held the ridge against the constant attacks of overwhelming numbers." There never was any want of artillerymen, not so much from the Golandaz as from the magazine and gun lascars, who, as Sir John Horsford, fifty years before had pointed out, were all skilled in the management and laying of guns. They failed in one important point, however—the correct fuzing of the shells. Of ordnance and stores there was an ample supply. Mounted on the bastions and curtains were sixty pieces; in the streets and suburbs, sixteen; in the palace and selimgarh, twenty; in the magazine, 148; besides a few others of native manufacture, forty-six captured in fight [redacted] book is, it occasionally overflows with figures and details, for which the casual reader cares nothing. But the work has taken well with the public. The first two volumes are already out of print, but it is announced that they will be re-printed if a sufficient number of subscribers send in their names to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., within the next few months.

THE administration of Burma is determined to turn the Southern Shan States to good account, and no stone is being left unturned to develope the resources of the country. The report on experimental cultivation has just been published, and shows that fruits and vegetables hitherto unknown there will flourish. Were it not that there is a distance between the land experimented upon and the railway of a hundred and six miles, good financial results might be obtained. Moreover, there is no local population, so future experiments are to be confined to apples, pears, nuts, and oranges, which will bear carriage. Of the softer kinds of fruits, peaches and plums in particular, all varieties can be successfully grown, so can wheat and vegetables, but the industry is as yet only in its infancy, so we can expect no better results than those which were reported by Mr. Hildebrand, when he says: "The growth of almost all the trees and plants tried has been an unqualified success; the financial result of everything tried, except vegetables, has been an unqualified failure."

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward mail, of the 2nd instant, left here, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive, at 4 p.m., on Sunday next.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before the Hon Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Damodhar Vinayek Kirtane, of Gray's Inn, made the usual declaration, and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar. His lordship shook hands with Mr. Damodhar, and wished him success.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Starling, reversed a decree given by Mr. Justice Candy, on the 23rd July, 1894, in a suit brought by the Standard Oil Company of New York, and Mr. J. E. Ellis against Ramjee Morarjee, a Hindu merchant of Bombay. Mr. Justice Candy had given judgment for the plaintiff, Mr. Ellis, ordering the defendant to pay to him the sum of Rs. 8,892-3-4 and the costs of Mr. Ellis. The suit by the company was dismissed, and they were ordered to pay to the defendant the costs which he might have incurred separately from the costs incurred in defending the suit against Mr. Ellis. The Appeal Court reversed the decree of the court below; the appeal was allowed; and the suit was dismissed with costs.

NOW that Nasrulla Khan, says a London correspondent, writing on the 22nd July, has bid the Queen good-bye, there is nothing to detain him longer in this country. Yet he has decided to remain here until the 28th or 31st instant. During all this time he is keeping our Indian troopship Clive idle, and it will be some months yet before the vessel can be used, for the Shahzada has under contemplation a tour on the Continent, sending his staff of men, some hundred in number, in the Clive to Brindisi, where he will join the ship in September, after a four-weeks' visit to France and Italy.

IN the selection of the Marquis of Lansdowne as Secretary of State for War thinks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, there is a proof that the Marquis of Salisbury desired to put the best man he could find to deal with the problems of military administration. Lord Lansdowne has filled great offices with marked ability. From 1872 to 1874—a very interesting period—he was Under Secretary of State at the War Office. He was subsequently Under Secretary of State for India, then he became Governor-General of Canada, and lastly he was Viceroy of India. He evinced in his various offices high qualities as an administrator, and he took his place in the front rank of the political party which has now come into power. In October next he will have to deal with the intricate, important, and interesting problems connected with the changes recommended by the Duke of Devonshire's Commission. It may be taken for granted that the Lord President of the Council entertains the same views that he held when he was Marquis of Hartington.

THE effect of the new rules sanctioned by the home authorities regarding promotion in the Staff Corps will make itself felt, it is said, in a manner which could scarcely have been anticipated when the final orders were passed. The immediate consequence of the proposed, temporary promotions will be the supersession of a host of captains who are squadron commanders in the native cavalry, and who are now senior to captains holding the rank of second-in-command in the infantry. In peace-time this will not be of much importance, but on active service where a mixed force is acting, the supersession will be keenly felt, and produce all manner of complications.

THE will of Florence, Countess of Kimberley, a member of the Order of the Crown of India, who died on May 4, has been proved by the husband and the sole executor, the Earl of Kimberley by whom the gross value of the personality of the testatrix has been sworn at 58,414l. The net value is 57,848l.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RE-ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

LONDON, AUG. 12, MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Gully has been unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It is announced that the Queen's Speech to Parliament will be delivered on Thursday next.

THE SQUADRON AT TANGIER.

The British Squadron has left Tangier.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Japan is making arrangements at Pekin for a Commercial Treaty with China, the latter securing for Japan the most favoured nation clause, including the right to establish Consular Courts in China.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar telegraphs that Kabarega has been crushed, and the fighting at Unyoro is finished.

THE "TIMES" ON BRITISH REDRESS IN CHINA.

The *Times*, in an article to-day, concurs with the protests of the European community in China against the inadequacy of the demands for redress made by Great Britain and the other Powers concerned, and states that if the Pekin Government is incapable of controlling the Provincial authorities Great Britain must deal with the latter directly.

THE "TIMES" AND UPPER MEKONG BOUNDARY.

The *Times*, in a special article to-day on the Upper Mekong Boundary Question, approves the measures taken to affirm the reality of British power over Kiang Cheng, the French claim thereto being baseless and inadmissible.

RETURN OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

SOFIA, AUG. 13.

Prince Ferdinand who has been absent from Bulgaria for some time returned here to-day.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Rev. E. S. Talbot, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, Canon of Ripon, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, has been appointed Bishop of Rochester.

[Crockford tells us that Dr. Talbot was late senior student of Christ Church, Oxford; took first class Literis Humanioribus, 1865; B.A. (1st class Law and Modern History) 1866; Ellerton Theological essay and M.A. 1869; B.D. and D.D. 1889; ordained deacon 1869; priest 1870, at Oxford; appointed Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury 1883; Vicar of Leeds 1889; Hon. Chaplain to the Queen 1890; Hon. Canon of Ripon 1881; formerly Warden of Keble College, Oxford, 1870-89; select preacher at Oxford 1871-72 and 1883-85; Examiner in Literæ Humaniores 1874-76; and author of "The preparation in History for Christ in Lux Mundi."]

EXPEDITION TO MOMBASSA.

ZANZIBAR, AUG. 12.

As the ultimatum which was sent to the rebel chiefs of the Mymie tribe has been disregarded, an expedition of 400 Blue-jackets, besides native auxiliaries and 800 porters, left here for Mombassa, to-day, to attack Mweli.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 13,

The s. s. Ganges, with the mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 13.

General Low, accompanied by General Blood and Major Deane, proceeded to Mundah yesterday.

Umra Khan's relations sent up from Peshawar have also been sent to Mundah.

The Abbottabad movable column breaks up as follows:—The 2-2nd Gurkhas leave Hassan Abdul on the 13th, and arrive at Sahranpur on the 15th, making the usual halt at Mian Meer rest camp; and two sections of the 26th Native Field Hospital march to Pindi, leaving Abbottabad on the 13th.

The British signallers, who left Hassan Abdul, on the 10th instant, arrived at Mian Meer, on the 11th.

MR. TUPPER.

Mr. Tupper is to succeed Mr. Mackworth Young, appointed to Mysore as First Financial Commissioner.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

General Gerard reports, this morning, all well. Progress is excellent, and there is a little doubt now that the work will be completed by the end of this month, or by very latest the first week in September. The Russian representative and the Amir's agent are working most harmoniously.

THE AMIR.

The Amir has been informed by the Government of India of the honour done to his agent, Sir T. Martin, now in England, by the Queen-Empress. The message has been wired to Peshawar, from whence it will be conveyed immediately.

GENERAL STEDMAN.

General Stedman will rejoin his appointment early next month.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

It is now decided that both the Quarter-Master-General and the Adjutant-General will accompany the Commander-in-Chief throughout the tour.

Both the Surgeon-General to the Government of India and the Principal Army Medical Officer intend visiting Madras and Bombay for the autumn tour, and the Commissary-General will also pay official visits to these Presidencies, in addition to the inspecting of head-quarters of the two other Commands.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 13.

The *Pioneer* hears from London that Mr. Henry Mason Bompas, Q.C., is likely to succeed Sir Comer Petheram as Chief Justice of Bengal next spring.

BENGAL CAVALRY ACCOUNTS.

A committee assembles shortly at Simla to enquire into certain matters connected with the Bengal Cavalry accounts.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION MEDAL.

Regarding the medal for the Chitral Expedition it is understood that nothing is likely to be settled for some weeks.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Another change has been made in connection with the organisation of the Army of India. All Native Mountain Artillery will be considered as one corps as far as the appointment of officers thereto are concerned.

THE KHANATE OF JANDOUL.

Latest information confirms the news that Abdul Majid Khan will become the Khan of Jhandoul. He is believed to have an interest and influence among the tribesmen sufficient to establish his authority at once.

THE POONA DISTRICT POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 13.

The first two ties of the Poona District Polo Tournament were played this afternoon. A large gathering of spectators assembled on the ground to witness the match, amongst them were Lord and Lady Sandhurst. The weather was threatening, but fortunately it did not rain. The ground was very slippery. The first match was played between the Poona Horse and King's Own Yorkshire. The former team was composed of Lieutenants Raymond, Newnham, Gordon, and Captain Grantham (back). The latter team was composed of Major Johnson, Captain Bond, Lieutenants Tyler, and Lieutenant Dowdall (back). The Poona Horse played a more consistent game than their rivals, their combined play being stronger, but the Yorkshire fought them pretty keenly, making several excellent runs. Both teams experienced the difficulties of the ground. Two or three awkward-looking slips occurred. The falls were soft, and the riders remounted immediately, with no more damage. The Poona Horse won the match by five goals and five subsidiaries, while the Yorkshire made three goals.

The second tie was between the Royal Artillery and Middlesex Regiment from Ahmednagar. The Middlesex Regiment team was composed of Lieutenant Hall, Captain Savile, Lieutenant Muriel, and Lieutenant Hayes (back). The Royal Artillery team was made up of Lieutenants Rettie, Bellhouse, Captain Wedderburn, and Captain Horne (back). The umpires in both matches were Major Allison and Captain Mathews. This match was faster than the former. The Middlesex were rather combined in practice than their rival team, their passing and support from the outset comparing much to the disadvantage of the Gunners. Both teams played a bit wild at times, and in the shooting at goal neither corps showed very commendable skill. The Middlesex were better in this respect, but lost many opportunities. The Middlesex scored one goal and three subsidiaries, while the Royal Artillery *nil*.

CRICKET: MHOW VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

Mhow played a cricket match with the Poona Gymkhana. Play did not commence till 12-30, owing to rain. Mhow went in first. Captain Poore and Mr. Cates made a grand stand. The former playing freely, sent his balls over the boundary several times, and contributed 83. The latter made 72. Mhow closed their innings for 203 runs. The [redacted] be continu

DESECRATION OF MAHOMEDAN TOMBS.

Three more Mahomedan tombs were destroyed last night in the city. The feeling is still bad amongst both the communities. The police are making strict enquiries.

THE WEATHER AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, AUG. 13.

Rough weather is reported off the coast. Yesterday a boat from Minto was lost on the Alguada Reef, while landing reliefs for the light-house. No lives have been lost, though a large number were aboard, including two officers from Minto, a subordinate of the Public Works Department and an Assistant-Surgeon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 13.

The Mail steamer Australia,, from Aden, arrived this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Singapore for Colombo on the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 1-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 3-8
Bar Silver	30 3-8.

The sum of about £350,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ESSAYS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

A BOOK under this title, likely to be of great interest to Indian students, is to be published this week in Bombay. Its author Mr. R. P. Karkaria has had experience of the want of Indian students as lecturer in St. Xavier's College and as one of the examiners to the University. Subjects have been taken from the History of England for the various essays, nearly fifty in number, and they have been treated in a fluent easy style, which may well serve as a model to young readers. The information in the book is based on the latest and best authorities on the subject, from which apposite quotations are given; and the work will be useful for its matter as well as manner. Special attention has been paid, as the author says in the preface, to the constitution and the foreign relations of England as these are not adequately treated in the ordinary books in the hands of the students. A glance at the table of contents shows the variety of the subjects and the great skill with which they have been chosen, while the perusal of some of them will convince the readers of the vast reading of the author and the ease and grace and clearness with which this is imparted to the reader. The list of books quoted shows that the writer is quite up to date in his knowledge as indeed was to be expected from the editor of Carlyle's lectures, the notes to which showed the width of his reading. Of the writing of school-books there is no end; but the forthcoming book of Mr. Karkaria is no ordinary school-book as will be at once seen by even a casual reader. The subjects treated range from the Norman Conquest to the Nineteenth Century, and include important events like the Reformation, the Revolution of 1688, the French Revolution, characters like Edward I., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Cromwell, Walpole, Pitt, and Chatham, constitutional matters like the Crown, Cabinet, Party, and National Debt, the foreign relations of England with Scotland, France, the Papacy, Louis XIV., and with the French Revolution. It is the author's desire to issue a second series of such essays on many other subjects omitted in this book owing to the limit of space. Another volume of Essays in Indian History, uniform with this is in the press, and is announced to be ready next month.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 p.m., on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mrs. Ellison, Surg.-Capt. M. W. Russel, Sir E. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Turner, Mr. F. Bennett, Mr. T. S. Earl, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Alston, Mrs. Thomley, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan and native servant, Mr. Bertram Clay, Mr. W. Maylor.

From Brindisi: Major Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hudson and child, Mr. F. Armitage, Mr. R. H. Robertson, Mr. J. M. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. M. P. Roy, Mr. Maxwell Baird, Lieut. the Hon. J. G. H. H. Beresford, Mr. F. O. Lewis, Mr. S. A. Cooper, Mr. G. W. Place.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 12.

10 p.m.	80·0

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	81·5

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 12.

THERE is so much to write about this week that it is difficult to know where to begin. The fortnightly subscription dance at the Gymkhana came off on Monday, the 5th, and more than the usual number of people turned up. The floor was in excellent condition, so slippery that going was rendered somewhat difficult, and there were no less than three falls during the evening. On Tuesday, the 6th, a very pleasant dance was given by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst at Ganeshkhind. About one hundred and fifty people were present, a number of whom dined at Government House beforehand. It was rather amusing before the dance came off to hear people asking one another if they were going. One lady with an invitation would say to another "*of course* you are going to the dance on the 6th," and she without an invitation would answer. "No, we've not been asked," and then add with a shrug, "I am really very glad, for this constant going out is killing," etc. etc. It is not for me to criticise the hospitalities of Government House, but it is very noticeable that these small dances, where the same people are asked twice running, and others equally fond of dancing and with an equal right to expect an invitation, are left out, cause a good deal of ill-feeling, which might very easily be prevented. The dance on the 6th was an immense success, and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The cotillion led by Mrs. Foster was quite the feature of the evening, and caused no end of fun and amusement. The first day of the Poona Sky Races (Tuesday, the 6th) was, from a racing point of view, a great success, and large fields, with one exception, were the order of the day. Several owners had come long distances with their chargers, and we were pleased to see Captain Kenna, of the 21st Hussars, score with Nix in the "Scurry," and that pillar of the turf, Col. Beaver, was successful with his new purchase "Newsboy" in the "Horse Race." The new rule compelling owners to send in to the secretary the details of their starting declarations, together with the amount of a losing jockey's fee, and entrance, was tried for the first time. It had the effect of somewhat mystifying the public, as on the card were printed all the "entries" for each race, but the *starters'* weights, colours, etc., were not known till the numbers went up. We believe the object of the rule is to prevent owners from being forestalled in the market with the book-makers, and it also tended to shorten their already too-tightened prices. For in "Scurry" there were twelve starters, and a more open race never existed. The prices were 3 to 1 on the first three, 6 to 1 on two others; the ~~remainder 10 to 1~~. At home it would ave opened at 5 to 1 "the field," 10 to 1 bar three. t seemed to us, who are strange to Poona, that a great many people were obliged to pack into a very small stand, and the steps leading up to it are far too narrow. With so many horses trained here and such a nice course, and also being the head-quarters of the racing in the West of India, we had looked forward to much better accommodation, even the paddock is not much larger than a nice drawing-room, and we seemed to be jostling up against Natives all the time. Surely the place could be widened out all round. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and the Loyal North Lancashire (I wish they would go back to the old numbers again) Regiments, and the Club of Western India, had tents on the ground, and dispensed hospitality with a lavish hand. We must congratulate Mr. Tom Le Messurier on what should be a most successful meeting.

A more hopeless day there never was for the second day of our Sky Meeting (Thursday, the 8th). The rain had fallen incessantly since the first day, and at noon the stewards had a meeting to settle whether racing should take place or not. At the time of the meeting it happened to be fine, so that it was decided to let it take place. The afternoon was all that was possible, up to one's eyes in mud, and the horses actually going on the outside sand track in preference to the inside heavy grass one. This was specially noticeable in the "Half Mile," as Sulliman got first away, and keeping in the sand was never headed, and won as he liked. The afternoon's sport was somewhat marred by two objections, Sulliman in the "Half Mile" and Marvellous "in the Omnium." The former was disqualified owing to not having declared a selling price, and thereby carrying under-weight. The latter objection is still *sub judice*, and is owing to the owner, Mr. Elliot, declaring to carry 9st. 11lb., but making out the detail in the declaration form wrong. The public still somewhat resented being kept in the dark as to starters until the numbers actually went up. This could be obviated, we think, by causing all owners leaving their horses in the race to pay a small forfeit (as is the English Jockey Club method) over-night. The horses would then be weeded down to the probable number of starters, and save a lot of confusion, and at the same time enriching the executive. Nix again showed good form by winning the "Eclipse Stakes" very easily, and must be a very useful possession to Captain Kenna. We were very grateful for the hospitality again shown us by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and Loyal Lancashire Regiment.

The third day of the Sky Meeting was the best we have had. The rain actually kept off, and we were treated to occasional glimpses of sunshine. The ladies turned up in force, and we were pleased to see Lady Sandhurst and the Governor both present. There were many pretty faces and frocks to be seen, and we thought that Poona was not such a bad place after all. The only disturbing elements were the quantity of flies, and the wretched prices that the "so-called" book-makers gave us. We were treated with their usual liberality in the opening race, when in a field of twelve they actually were successful in securing a seemingly ceaseless stream of stupid backers to lay odds on Flicker, who has never shown sufficient form for such confidence. He ran badly from beginning to end, and Aga S. Shah gave us the winner in Success, who was well ridden by Mirza. This jockey later on showed us a real taste of his quality in the "Grand Stand Plate," on Black Brunswicker, in beating the ever-victorious Grain by a head on the post. He simply *made* his pony gallop by sheer jockeyship. The pony was apparently beaten a quarter mile from home, besides which he evinced no desire to face the crowd, while on the other hand Aga Shah on Grain appeared to have the race at his mercy. Mirza took him up short by the head, gave him one or two "rib-binders," much to the pony's surprise, and then sat down, and compelled him to put his nose in front. As the meeting has been so successful, especially so from a financial point of view, to the executive, Mr. Tom Le Mesurier is going to give us an extra day on Monday, after which most of us are off to Belgaum and Bangalore for the meetings there. A lot has been written in some of your contemporaries *re* the new starting declaration rule, but I am in a position to state that the stewards have no intention of altering it; although as had been suggested it may be somewhat modified.

Before closing I must mention a grand gymnastic and variety entertainment, which was given in the Gymkhana Club, on Wednesday. The following is the programme:—

Song (Comic) ....Sergt Hunt, 2nd K O Y L I
Grand Performance on Parallel Bars, by Gymnastic Staff
Irish Song and Dance...Messrs Blackburn and Hunt
Grand Drawing-room Entertainment by Gymnastic Staff
Part Song..................Mrs Blundell, Mrs Marriott, Mrs Foster, Mrs Pottinger, Miss M Turnbull, Mr W H Crowe, CS, Mr Haworth, 2nd K O Yorkshire L I, Major Owen, Military Secretary to H E the Governor, and Captain Upperton, ADC,
Selection ....H E the Governor's Band
Song (Comic) ....Mr Williams
Grand Performance on Treble Lofty Trapeze by Messrs Flynn, Crompton and Garford
Song and Dance..........Pte Hunt, 1st L N Lanc Regt
Selection ....H E the Governor's Band
Song (Comic) ....Sergt Hunt, 2nd K O Y L I.
Grand Performance on Horizontal Bar, by Gymnastic Staff.
Part Song.....................Messrs Haworth, Deas, Butler, and Johnstone, Major Owen, Capts Heneage and Davidson, and Mr Wilson,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst and "all the nobility and gentry of Poona" were present, and the house was crowded from end to end. In the first part of the programme the grand performance on parallel bars by the gymnastic staff was well worth seeing. The grand drawing-room entertainment was also exceedingly good. In the second part we were treated to a grand performance on a treble lofty trapeze, and also on horizontal bar, both of which were wonderful, and are beyond my powers of description. The lighting and dresses, and all the arrangements reflect great credit on those who got up and managed the entertainment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE very playthings in Japan have now a warlike character. The *Japan Mail* says that even the game of chess is transformed, the figures being painted clay images representing Japanese and Chinese soldiers of various ranks. A long line of mechanical toys, either of tin or wood, by turning a crank or by simple clockwork, are made to show Chinese combatants in a large variety of unenviable positions, sometimes pursued by Japanese troopers, who make terrific sweeps, with sword or lance in a stately see-saw; or prisoners caught by their queues and trying to avoid the rising and falling blades. Clay figures representang Chinamen pleading for mercy are used as paperweights or desk-ornaments. In another bit of mechanism a Japanese war ship is gradually closisng with a Chinese vessel. The latter is struck, her flag comes down with a rush, and the doomed vessel sinks beneath the wild tin waves. A fortress is shown with Japanese soldiers storming it. A favourite bit of clay modelling represents five or six Chinese cavalrymen in full flight through a wood. This is to be found in nearly every toy shop. Finally, a little pinewood box contains toothpicks, on each of which is written some ode, in almost illegibly microscopic characters, in praise of Japan's warriors.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd Augst, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,950, and for goods, etc, Rs.1,27,287, other earnings (estimated) Rs 9,000, making altogether Rs. 2,16,237 (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 3,408), or an average receipt per mile of Rs.254-6-4. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 2,24,695-8-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 2,67,711.

CAN a Catholic priest ride a cycle? The question (a Paris correspondent says) is still open, and ayes as well as noes are to be found in the French clergy. Many young priests go cycling whether to attend to their pastoral duties or merely for exercise. Catholics, however, in matters of discipline as well as on points of doctrine, always endeavour to get the opinion of the Vatican, but Rome is prudent and generally prefers following to making custom. Cardinal Parocchi was questioned some time ago by a correspondent of the "Correspodence," several papers having attributed to the Pope views on the question, These allegations, said the Cardinal, are unfounded. The Holy See has not yet laid down the law; the only thing that is certain is that different Bishops have legislated differently in their different dioceses. A Professor of Canon Law at the Catholic Institute of Paris says that no Bishop has either formally allowed or prohibited the bicycle. This means of locomotion may become of great use to priests with large parishes and distant chapels to visit, but it is not yet very common. He does not think it more improper or unecclesiastic than, say, riding on horse back. I am personally acquainted myself with a priest near Orleans who visits the sick on a lady's cycle, and many of his colleagues propose to imitate him as soon as they can afford it.

THE question still arises in the reports of some of the British Consuls abroad whether Great Britain should adopt the metric system or not, after the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, Belgium, Greece, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Spain, Mexico, Bolivia, Brazil, Central America, Peru, Japan, Switzerland, and, of late, Tunis, have done so. Sir Charles Oppenheimer, our Consul-General at Frankfort-on-Main, has, at all events, no doubts on the subject. According to him, whoever follows the international exchange of merchandise will have no hesitation in answering the question energetically and decidedly in the affirmative. The English merchant would very soon and very agreeably experience the advantages and the greater facility in intercourse arising from such a change. "The more extensive the territory becomes in which this system already prevails the greater naturally will also be the disadvantages for the subjects of those States which still hold back. In the interests of the export trade, therefore, such an innovation would find great sympathy."

A PARIS correspondent says that the Comte de Chambrun, who has founded and liberally endowed the Social Museum, has just offered two prizes of 1,000*l*. each, open to persons of every nationality, for two essays on profit sharing and Trades Unions. The topics to be treated are, in one case—Origin of profit sharing by workmen and employes; present state of the question, results obtained; research of the best practical means of application, advantages of profit-sharing with reference to relations between employers and employed, and to the fair remuneration of capital and labour. In the other case the topics are—The different services that town and country labourers can derive from association in its different forms. Friendly Societies, Masters', Working Men's, and mixed Unions, industrial and agricultural Co-operative Societies of consumption and production, and construction of Co-operative Loan and Savings Banks. Memoirs written in French must be delivered at the seat of the Societe des Etudes Sociales, 5, Rue-Lascases, Paris, before December 31, 1896, for the essays on Profit-sharing, and before December 31, 1897, for the essay on Unions.

A CORRESPONDENT writes by last mail from Samoa: "We have had a very sickly season, and our political situation is very unsatisfactory. No one is able to make any money; the miserable native war which began in March, 1869, is not yet finished, and requires two or three men of war to look after our safety. The worst part of the whole arrangement is that (metaphorically speaking) we have three captains to one ship; if we were governed by one of the three, all would soon be well. I learn that Samoa will shortly have telegraphic communication with San Francisco and Australasia via Honolulu, perhaps a benefit, but with such rapid intercourse one hears of all the misery and troubles of the world too frequently. The rainy season has fully set in, and waterproofs and umbrellas are in great request. It seems strange that the white population should use an umbrella to keep off the wet and the Samoans to keep off the sun. All my family, with one exception, have been laid up with Dengue fever, and I have had three attacks of influenza, from which I have never recovered." Dengue fever, be it remarked by the way, is what is called "dandy" fever in the West Indies.

THE present Opposition have been endeavouring to make capital out of the fact that the new Secretary of State for War is a peer. They complain that the new Prime Minister has disregarded precedent, and of course, up to a certain point, they are right, but only up to a certain point, for it must not be forgotten that the office as at present constituted is of comparatively recent creation, dating only from what is known as the War Office Act of 1870. This gives us a period of five-and-twenty years, during which it is quite true that the office has never been filled by a peer. On the other hand, during the preceding seventy years, the War portfolio was held by peers for no less than forty-two years, the distribution being as follows: 1801, Lord Hobart (three years); 1804, Earl Camden (one year); 1809, Earl of Liverpool (three years); 1812, Earl Bathurst (fifteen years); 1834, Earl of Aberdeen (one year); 1839, Marquis of Normanby (one year); 1846, Earl Grey (six years); 1852, Duke of Newcastle (three years); 1855, Lord Panmure (three years); and 1863, Earl de Grey and Ripon (three years). Theoretically we are aware that there exists in some quarters a preference for commoners as Secretaries of State in the great spending departments, on the ground that it is better that the House which has the granting of supplies should reckon among its members the Minister responsible for spending them. On the other hand, the very fact that a peer is more independent of extraneous influences such as trades unions, of which we have been having an object lesson in recent years, is in favour of this last appointment, while in point of administrative ability we don't suppose there is a pin to choose.

ACCORDING to a Munich paper the policemen of that capital have been officially forbidden to have any intercourse with representatives of the Press or members of the Imperial Parliament, as well as of the Bavarian Diet. Conversation with a journalist will be punished by a week's imprisonment, while the punishment for speaking with a member of Parliament is said to be still heavier.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. RALLI BROTHERS.

THIS was a very interesting fixture, and found its place in the programme yesterday, as it was a Bank holiday. The game was very interesting in the beginning as the Gymkhana played an excellent innings, and knocked up 149 runs, and it was expected the opponents would make an exciting finish. But the latter collapsed disastrously, and were exactly a hundred behind their rivals, as they put up only 49 in the first venture. Gagrat, the Parsee champion, could not score at all, and the other players also played feebly. The only one among them who could make a score was Machliwala (senior) who managed just to enter into double figures. They were given a follow-on, and the whole XI. would have been disposed of if they had only had a quarter-of-an-hour more to play. The game became quite one-sided, and the Gymkhana though not fully represented had an easy victory over the Ralli Brothers' XI., which is by no means a weak team. The most unfortunate incident of the match was that Nugent suffered a good deal owing to a mistake of the umpire and Stephens suffered in like manner. However the game was played out in a thoroughly sportsmanlike spirit on both sides. Stephens' performance as wicket-keeper was admirable, being responsible for no less than three nice wickets being dismissed, the players having left their crease. The best scoring of the day was the carefully-played innings of Reynolds, whose services as a bowler in the second innings were very useful. Vines was the other bowler who came off well in the second venture, and it was found that the opponents played as badly against their attack as they did against that of Hair and Anderson. Davar was a most destructive bowler for Ralli Brothers, having secured six good wickets. Fielding on the Gymkhana side was particularly good. Ralli's fielding was very bad, and several palpable chances were missed. Being exactly one hundred runs behind their rivals they commenced their second venture, and Machliwala and Gagrat soon ran up the total to 50. Reynolds however succeeded in dissolving their partnership, and four other wickets were captured between him and Vines. The total was raised to 77 when it was time to close, and the Gymkhana won the match by exactly 100 runs on the result of the first innings. In a composite XI. like the one, which faced the Gymkhana, yesterday, it is no wonder that the bowlers suffer a good deal for the faults in the fielding. And this was one of the reasons why the Parsee demon did not come out successful with the leather. Hair and Anderson having given way in favour of Reynolds and Vines, the scoring was faster in the second innings and Machliwala and Gagrat played with greater confidence. It was disappointing to a large number of spectators, who had turned out to enjoy a good day's sport, to find Ralli Brothers' men succumb so feebly to the English attack, and much of the interest was lost in the afternoon, the game becoming entirely one-sided as soon as the first innings were over, and a large portion of the crowd left, without caring to wait and watch the second venture. Below are the scores and analysis:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

B J B Stephens, l-b-w, b Writer	1
H Reynolds, c Machliwalla, b Davar	44
D W S.twell, c Mathuradas, b Davar	17
Capt Holland, b Writer	11
Sub-Lieut Vines, b Davar	22
Lieut Nugent, st Mistri, b Davar	3
Capt Pinney, b Gagrat	0
J C Brooks, b Davar	16
J B K Macbeth, l-b-w, b Writer	14
Capt Anderson, b Davar	0
B K Hair, not out	2
Extras	14
Total	149

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Davar	125	33	8	6
Writer	143	53	10	3
Gagrat	65	15	3	1
Machliwalla	50	23	3	0
Arjani	15	1	2	0

RALLI BROTHERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
B D Gagrat, l-b-w, b Hair	0	c Anderson, b Vines	20
H G Walsh, c Hair, b Anderson	1	not out	0
B Mistri, b Hair	8	b Reynolds	8
Machliwalla (jnr), c Nugent, b Hair	0	b Vines	34
P H Davar, C Nugent, b Anderson	0	not out	7
D N Writer, st Stephens, b Anderson	5	b Reynolds	0
E Rogers, st Stephens, b Anderson	7	c Stephens, b Reynolds	1
Arjani, not out	0	b Reynolds	6
M G Merchant, b Anderson	8	did not bat	
H Fido, b Hair	0		
B Machliwalla, c Reynolds, b Anderson	10		
Extras	10	Extra	1
Total	49	Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
Anderson	66	7	23	6				
Hair	85	8	16	4				
Macbeth					15	0	29	0
Reynolds					55	5	26	4
Vines					35	0	21	2

H. M. S. MAGDALA VS. P. AND O. S. S. SHANNON AND KHEDIVE.

A match took place on the Cooperage ground, on Monday afternoon, between the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive and Shannon *vs.* H. M. S. Magdala, resulting in a easy victory for the former by an innings and one run:—

H. M. S. MAGDALA.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Lt Nugent, b Hockley	16	c Alder, b Dowell	17
Surg Bernard, c Daniel, b Hockley	10	c Newby, b Alder	13
L Burgess, c Wright b Hockley	1	st Tremble, b Alder	5
J Small, c Newby, b Alder	6	st Tremble, b Hockley	3
Fleet Engr Thome not out	0	c Tremble, b Collyer	3
Engr Glasspole, b Alder	0	b Alder	2
M Long, c Newby b Alder	0	b Alder	0
Lt Johnson, run out	2	not out	4
W Watkins, b Alder	0	run out	12
A Field, b Alder	2	c Hockley, b Hatfield	1
D Fenton, run out	6	b Dowell	0
Extras	3	Extras	4
Total	46	Total	64

P. AND O. S. S. SHANNON AND KHEDIVE.

R Hockley, b Small	0
I Tremble, b Small	7
W Alder, c Thome, b Small	14
C Bird, st Nugent, b Bernard	30
A Collyer, c Thome, b Bernard	34
E Dowell, b Bernard	2
C L Daniel, (capt), b Bernard	0
F Newby, c Johnson, b Bernard	11
W Wheatley, c Small, b Bernard	0
G Wright, st Nugent, b Small	5
J Hatfield, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	111

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE fifth meeting in connection with these sports will be held this evening, at 5-15 sharp.

I.—"Tent-pegging over hurdle, horses."

II.—"Jumping competition, ponies."

III.—"Backwoods' Stakes." To run 50 yards and catch pony (which may be held by syce), then lead 50 yards to saddle, saddle up, ride round trees and back.

IV.—"Thread the Needle Race." Gentleman's nomination. Ladies to ride carrying thread to gentlemen, who will thread the Needle. Ladies return with threaded needle.

V.—"Postilion Race." To ride one pony and lead another round trees and back.

VI.—"Hold'em in Stakes." To ride barebacked round the trees and back, second horse to win.

Note.—For Tent-pegging and Scurries, ponies are under 14 hands and horses over 14 hands; in all other events a horse or pony may be ridden.

AN artistic question (a Vienna Correspondent says) has arisen in Vienna, to decide which the Governor of Lower Austria asked the opinion of the Central Committee for the Preservation of Art and Historical Monuments. A suburban church in Vienna, the parish church in Penzing, is asked to give up a fine monument by Canova. It is the representation of a soul floating to heaven, which Canova designed in 1812, and sent from Carrara to Warsaw. When it arrived in Vienna, the war made the country so unsafe that the monument was deposited in the Penzing church, and there it has been ever since. About six months ago the family which had ordered the monument of Canova asked for it, and the parish priest did not decline to give it up. He, however, asked two hundred pounds for having kept it for more than eighty years. The Artistic Commission declared that to give up the monument would signify a serious artistic loss for Vienna, and that the priest was not justified in asking money for having kept a work of art which was the chief ornament of his church during well-nigh a century.

THE DUARTE POISONING INQUEST.

THIS protracted enquiry was resumed yesterday morning, when Mr. Hemming continued the examination of Dr. Barry, the Chemical Analyser, on scientific features of the case from a medical point of view. We do not know what the scientific world might say to it, but from the variety of questions, put by Mr. Hemming, the layman present could not but conclude that unless the witness was a walking encyclopædia he could not be expected to reply on the spur of the moment, to the numberless technical questions asked him, more especially as he was in certain instances asked to quote chapter and verse in support of what he said. Mr. Hemming asked Dr. Barry to describe the conditions of the chest in the case of death from heart-disease and in the case of strychnia poisoning. The coroner at last intervened and ruled that the questions were irrelevant as they had no evidence whatsoever about the chest. Besides, Dr. Barry was not present at the cemetery, and the question was not only irrelevant, but immaterial. Mr. Hemming was surprised that it was considered immaterial to speak of the symptoms of which the man died, but the coroner again reminded Mr. Hemming that Dr. Barry was not present at the cemetery, nor did he attend the deceased at the time of his death. Mr. Hemming submitted that he was only asking the witness about his professional knowledge to show that the symptoms of the death of the man were antagonistic to the theory of strychnia poisoning. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, objected to the question, remarking that Mr. Hemming was not showing what he professed, and that he could not give any information to the witness. After some discussion the coroner ruled the question irrelevant, and disallowed it. Mr. Hemming put two more questions about the condition of chest, but they were also disallowed. Mr. Hemming then asked the coroner to take a note of his questions, but the application was not acceded to. Dr. Barry replied to the many questions put to him to the best of his abilities in a calm manner. He repeated the statement made by him that his analysis was comparatively quantitative, and he found that about a grain of strychnia was present. He could not weigh it because of the advanced putrefaction. Mr. Hemming then put certain questions which the coroner held to be irrelevant and disallowed. Mr. Hemming repeated the questions when the coroner asked him to be silent. Mr. Hemming, thereupon, retorted that the coroner should not be so insulting. After this rather unpleasant episode, Mr. Hemming closed the cross-examination, and Mr. Little re-examined Dr. Barry. The following is a detailed report of the evidence:—

Dr. Thomas David Collis Barry, recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Hemming.—Is not the onset of the symptoms of strychnia poisoning without warning?—The preliminary symptoms must necessarily have a commencement same time, and before these there would consequently be no warning.

May not the first symptoms consist of a shuddering of the whole frame and the convulsive seizure?—Yes.

Do not the convulsions take the form of violent general tetanus?—They take the form of tetanic spasms.

Please explain the difference between tetanic spasms and violent general tetanus.—I mean by "tetanic spasms" spasms similar to those of tetanus. Tetanic spasms may be more or less violent.

Are not the limbs in case of strychnia poisoning involuntarily stretched out?—The legs are.

Do you say that the arms are not?—I say that frequently the arms are not stretched out.

Can you refer to any case of poisoning by strychnia where the arms were not stretched out?—Certainly in frogs the fore-limbs are frequently tightly flexed. I have not been present at the death of a human being poisoned by strychnia.

Can you refer me to any authority which states that in the case of a human being poisoned by strychnia the arms were not flexed?—Yes, to official reports sent to me by Government servants.

Can you refer me to any published authority that the arms of a human being are ever flexed in the case of strychnia poisoning?—Not at the present moment. The hands are clenched.

In the height of the spasm, is not the back arched and as rigid as a board, so that the sufferer rests on his head and heels?—It may be.

Is not the arching of the back so, that the body rests on the head and heels,—one of the most characteristic symptoms of strychnia poisoning?—It is a frequent symptom of strychnia poisoning.

Describe the condition of the face in strychnia poisoning. Does it become congested?—Yes.

Do the eyes become prominent and staring?—They are often so.

Is not the congestion of the face due to impending suffocation?—To that and to muscular contraction.

What is it that occasions the impending suffocation?—Rigidity of the respiratory muscles.

Those are the muscles of the chest, are they not?—Practically those of the chest.

Has not the convulsion of strychnia been so violent as to jerk the patient off the bed?—Yes.

Is not the sufferer fully conscious?—Yes.

Does he not experience most acute physical pain with mental anguish at the prospect of death, which he feels to be imminent?—Yes, but his mental anguish is probably due to apprehension of a return of the spasms.

Does not the duration of the spasm last from thirty seconds to five or eight minutes?—Yes.

Does not the interval between the spasms vary from forty-five seconds to one or one and a-half hours?—Yes.

When capable does not the patient cry out for something to relieve his suffering?—It is extremely probable that he or she would.

Is there not usually excessive thirst?—Yes.

Does not the sufferer frequently ask for water, and does not the endeavour to drink frequently produce a convulsion?—Yes.

Is it not the fact that it is only in few cases that the third spasm has passed in to death, and that in most cases there have been a greater number?—Yes.

You have stated that your analysis is quantitative. Please state the exact weight of strychnia alkaloid which you isolated?—I have stated that my analysis was comparatively quantitative, and by this process I found that about a grain of strychnia was present.

Did you weigh it?—No; that would have been impossible under the circumstances.

Do you mean to say that it is impossible to isolate and weigh strychnia alkaloid?—No.

Why did you not weigh it?—I have already answered that question.

What were the circumstances which rendered it impossible to weigh it?—The advanced putrefaction.

If there had been no putrefaction, a chemist would have had no difficulty in isolating, weighing and producing in court the alkaloid strychnia?—It would have been possible, but I can hardly say there would have been no difficulty.

Would there be any other difficulty than the difficulty which usually attends the analysis of organic material for a vegetable alkaloid?—Yes, because it is rarely necessary to isolate the pure alkaloid in cases of this kind.

Then I take it that you did not isolate any pure alkaloid?—That question has already been answered by me.

Have you isolated any pure alkaloid of strychnia in this case?—I have isolated it, in so far that I was able to obtain what, in my opinion, were conclusive tests of its presence.

When you so tested it, it was mixed up with other things?—In some cases it was.

May not a person recover from a large dose of strychnia, if medical treatment is prompt?—Yes.

Even so large a dose as twenty or twenty-five grains?—Yes.

Will you swear that there was no other poison in the "viscera" of the deceased besides strychnia?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Little: You stated in your cross-examination that various persons frequent your laboratory, and that occasionally students of the college come into it. Are any such persons allowed in any way to intermeddle with operations that take place in any case such as the present?—No.

In the present case was there a sufficient quantity of strychnia detected without the slightest doubt?—Yes.

Would you expect to find the whole quantity taken or only a fraction of it?—I would expect to find the surplus remaining in the "viscera." There probably would be some in the parts I did not examine.

Mrs. Duarte, the widow, has stated that the deceased complained of bitterness in the mouth.—Could such bitterness be attributed to anæmia of the brain?—No.

Could it be attributable to strychnia poisoning?—Yes.

Examined by the court: After having heard read to you the evidence of the widow, the ayah and Mrs. Tanner, regarding the symptoms attending the death of the deceased, and knowing what you do from your analysis of the "viscera," can you form any opinion as to the cause of the deceased's death?—Yes, I am of opinion that the deceased died from the effect of strychnia poisoning.

The ayah states that the deceased was carried to the cot, and then had convulsions and became stiff: is that consistent with death from natural causes?—Yes.

Is it consistent with death from anæmia of the brain?—Yes, if the anæmia of the brain were complicated with other lesions.

Is it consistent with that from strychnia poisoning?—Yes.

Have you ever heard of a death from strychnia poisoning within two minutes or within four minutes of the symptoms showing themselves?—Yes; Woodman and Tidy's work mentions a case where death occurred "directly."

Have you ever heard of a death from strychnia poisoning occurring a quarter or half-an-hour after the symptoms appeared?—Yes; I can refer to a case in which death occurred in fifteen minutes, three in twenty minutes, and six in thirty minutes.

What do you mean by the word "directly?"—I infer that the death occurred immediately, as the work from which I quote goes on to state that two occurred in ten minutes. I infer that it was in about a minute.

Does not Taylor state the case of one Warner as being one of the most rapidly fatal cases recorded?—Yes.

Was not Warner in weak health at the time?—I believe he was.

Are you able to give the case of any men between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, who, being in good health, died within fifteen minutes of the outset of symptoms of strychnia poisoning?—As I have no particulars as to the age of the cases which I have quoted I, of course, cannot.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, recalled and further examined by Mr. Little, said: Since I was last examined, I have been to the house of the deceased and have seen his father, who was unable to articulate, and was very, very ill. I have not heard of his death till now.

After having read to you the evidence of the widow, the ayah and Mrs. Tanner, regarding the symptoms attending the death of the deceased, and the evidence of Dr. Collis Barry of the result of his analysis, can you form any opinion as to the cause of the deceased's death?—I am of opinion that the deceased died from strychnia poisoning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said: I heard of the intended exhumation of the deceased's body on Sunday, the 7th ultimo, and received a note from the coroner's inspector at 12 noon, requesting me to attend the inquest at Sewree at 4 p.m. I saw no one with reference to the inquest before I arrived at the cemetery, and I took with me the usual "post mortem" case. I also took out half-a-dozen wide mouth glass-stoppered bottles and did not use them, because the "viscera" was all melted together and I could not separate the organs so as to place them in separate bottles. I did not take out any disinfectant with me. I took out spirits of wine about ten or twelve ounces and put it into the chatty on the top of the "viscera." The six bottles were tied up in a portion of a sheet. There was lime in the coffin—a good quantity. I have never seen this document (exhibit E.) before, and have never heard of its contents before. I have had considerable experience in cases of diseases of the heart. If I made autopsy of a body recently dead of, a person to whom exhibit E applies, I would expect to find indications of disease of the heart. The heart is one of the organs of the body which longest resists putrefaction. The decomposition in this country being very rapid in the hot weather, the heart with the rest of the body would be much more quickly decomposed. After ten or twelve days the organs would be quite soft, and if the examination were made within five or six days after death, I should expect to detect valvular disease of the heart, if it existed—it would be easily descernible. Valvular disease of the heart alters the shape of the valves. I would be able to detect valvular disease of the heart, so long as the heart itself retained its shape. If I had had exhibit E at the time of the exhumation I could not have told whether there was valvular desease of the heart. The decomposition was so great that the heart and other "viscera" had lost shape, and had caked together. I tried to find the heart, but could not make it out, as it was all one general mass, and I was unable to distinguish one organ from another, and this showed that there had been great putrefactic changes. Putrefaction is always accompanied by more or less fermentation, and I am not sure, but I think the more putrefaction there was, the greater fermentation there would be. In examining the brain of a recently dead body of one who was suffering from extreme anæmia of the brain, I should probably find some indication of it in the vessels of the brain. There was no brain in the deceased's head, which I opened. The brain had gone. Strychnia is a poison which affects the spinal cord—it is a spinal poison. The information that the deceased was perfectly well on the 17th May, given in my forwarding letter, was obtained from Mr. Brewin. A person to whom exhibit E is applicable is not a person who is perfectly well.

Would you have written that the deceased was perfectly well up to 8 o'clock on the morning of the 17th May if you had exhibit E in your hand at the time?—I think I should have written what I had been told, but I should in all probability have added that I held a certificate that the deceased had been suffering from the diseases mentioned therein.

Do you or do you not consider such a certificate as exhibit E an important document in inquiring how the person named therein came by his death?—I consider it important as showing what diseases the man is alleged to have had. The whole of the history of the case mentioned in exhibit No. 6 was given to me by Mr. Brewin. I wrote down the history as I thought Mr. Brewin told me. I don't know whether Mr. Brewin told me that the deceased died within five minutes after he received the convulsions. I cannot say.

Do you or do you not consider it of importance to have an accurate statement of the interval of time which elapsed between the onset of the convulsions and the death, in a case of death by strychnia poisoning?—When it is possible to do so, it is advantageous, but it is not necessary for the forwarding letter. It is important apart from being advantageous.

Is it not one of the most important facts for a physician to know in order to form an opinion as to whether the death was due to strychnia or some other form of poison or tetanus?—A definite hour or time would not necessarily prove the disease of which the person died.

Is the interval of time between the onset of the symptoms and the death of no importance in distinguishing between a death from strychnia and a death from tetanus?—It is important—most important. Valvular disease of the heart does give rise to sudden death in some cases; more frequently than any of other disease of the heart. A person who has suffered from valvular disease of the heart for a very long time may drop down dead.

Would a sudden loss of muscular control be consistent with the presence of valvular disease of the heart?—I think it would be. There must have been a loss of muscular control if the deceased's hands fell on the table as if they had no strength in them. If a clot of blood previously found in a blood vessel of the body were set free suddenly it might give rise to sudden death, or produce what is known as an apoplectic seizure, which might after a longer or shorter interval result in death. If a clot of blood blocks one of the vessels of the brain, it may give rise to more or less unconsciousness, and that unconsciousness may vary between extreme limits. A person in that condition may not appreciate what is said to him without being absolutely unconscious. Anæmia of the brain means a want of a sufficient supply of good blood to the brain. Albumenuria is not consistent with a good state of the blood, and it is the result of a degeneration of the kidneys.

The blood being vitiated, and valvular disease of the heart being present, would not the brain be supplied with less than its normal quantity of blood, and that blood be in a diseased condition?—That might be so.

At this stage the inquiry was again adjourned till this morning.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	1	5 p.m.	9	17
Teheran	13	2	34 p.m.	...	22
Suez	13	3	5 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 13th August 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	..	3
" Karachi	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	20	..	2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THE first-class ironclad French Massena was launched at St. Nazaire before the Commander of the local army corps, the Bishop, and the authorities. Just after being successfully floated, the steam tugs having delayed taking up the towing cables and the anchors having been dropped too late, the Massena was carried by the wind and tide on rocky shallows. The stern alone is aground. Six steamers endeavoured in vain to tow her off. The Massena, a Paris Correspondent says, is not considered to be seriously in danger. This is the first accident of the sort that has happened at St. Nazaire on the launching of a man-of-war.

MAX MULLER'S SPELLING AND SHORTHAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On June 8 last, you had a leader upon Max Muller and Phonetic Spelling. As this is a subject worthy of discussion, I trust you will allow me to give expression to some views I hold about it.

I do not see how the English nation are going to accept Sir Isaac Pitman's repulsive looking spelling reform.

I admit after having given it ten minutes' study that it is most easy to read.

But it seems contrary to the Conservative genius of the English people, to give the necessary study to a new thing, specially when we have such philological lights as Archbishop French and Dean Alford, writing in the opposite direction.

The remarkable thing is that Professor Max Muller, the light of Sanskrit philological science, should have got into a discussion on this subject with Mr. Pitman, as at first sight there appears to be nothing in common between them.

But the Professor had had a life-long fight with the public on the English spelling or transliteration of Sanskrit and other Indian languages, and had carried out his reform to some extent into practical use, for, having enlisted the sympathies of Sir William Hunter, the great Indian Gazetteer Editor, his views had been in part adopted in all Government departments in the spelling of Indian words.

Sir William Hunter has improved the phonetic spelling of Indian languages by adopting the Italian system, but the German and French spelling of Sanskrit words shows that a further simplification, especially of the aspirates, is still possible, and that without adopting the abstruse niceties of Max Muller' Sanskrit spelling.

It is inadvisable that, if there should be spelling reform, the system of vowel pronunciation and spelling of English words should any longer be different from the Italian or Continental spelling. Uniformity of spelling in the comity of nations should be aimed at as far as possible. But Mr. Pitman will have none of this. His system is naturally based upon ordinary English vowel pronounciation, and therefore his reform does not go far enough.

He, having a set of copy-right shorthand books printed in stereo-typed plates, would not put himself to the expense of making his system tally with Max Muller, or the Italian methods of pronounciation.

It is therefore not to be regretted that up to now the English reading public have shown no eagerness to adopt it.

And yet I feel that spelling reform is possible, the right method only has yet to be discovered.

The reform I advocate is that of syllables, not of single letters: the reform should not be in ordinary spelling, but in the ideographic picturing of shorthand syllabic signs.

For instance, it would be a real reform to teach young scholars to speak, not by the laboured spelling of separate typed words in separate letters, but by picturing to them shorthand ideographic signs, direct in the syllabic form.

The shorthand ideograph for the single syllable "house," is absolute and unmistakable.

Similiarly the sign for "water" and for "pipe." A child can be thus taught the three ideographs for "house-water-pipe in a much shorter time than it would take to teach it laboriously to spell out these three words by the ordinary method of separate letters.

In the same way every concrete noun and verb relating to a child's purview at home, school, and play could be rapidly and accurately taught.

Then would come the teaching of words expressing the moral qualities. The words "right," "righteous" "righteousness," "necessary" "necessity," all have in shorthand their absolute signs, as also "false," "falsehood," "falsity," and so on.

What, therefore, I advocate is that the simplest form of unabbreviated shorthand, i.e., with no vowels or words omitted, as a necessary addendum to longhand, and eventually to take its place should be taught with ordinary leaden printed type in its syllabic form to school children. These types should not be sprawling or discursive, but set up as in ordinary printing in horizontal lines, arranged so as to save 30 per cent. or more of the space taken up by longhand.

In the place of this what do we find? The inventors of shorthand, much as we are indebted to them for what they have done, have bent their energies to the development of a rapid reporter's style of writing, and have ignored the wants and claims of the people, who desire reading and writing to be simplified and shortened.

For instance, Mr. Andrew Graham, who advocates a system of shorthand, which is in some respects an improved Pitman's, can think of nothing simpler than a grand dictionary, containing 60,000 separate consonantal outlines or ideographs for rapid correspondence, 60,000 ditto for easy reporting, and finally 60,000 ditto for rapid reporting.

That is, to obtain perfection upon his system, you have to learn no less than 180,000 Chinese ideographs or hieroglyphics.

And yet shorthand is so simple in its essence, if these inventors would only come down to the level of ordinary men and women, and do something which everybody wants, viz., invent a simplification of the system of spelling, by means of which the excessive labour expended in ordinary reading and writing would be shortened, and the size and weight of books reduced to a more reasonable compass. No one would wish to modify reporter's shorthand, which is a system of extreme abbreviation of words, in which vowels and even whole syllables are largely omitted, and which, it is said, needs to be written out into ordinary longhand without delay, otherwise, the freshness of the clue to the sense having been lost, it is difficult to read it out all.—Yours, &c.,

June 9. DAVID GOSTLING, F. S. A.

MR. BRAIZE AND THE BANDORA MUNCIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A "Voter" in a fine burst of a something, apparently intended for humour, illuminated a portion of your issue of the 31st. ult. He is facetiously pleased to call me a "leading light of Bandora." Very encouraging no doubt. By the expression the "press" people usually understand that medium through which news, criticisms, &c., are circulated but no one in his senses could translate the "press" as cotton press—it is certainly mysterious he forgot the oil press, the bone-crushing press, the hydraulic press, et hoc genus omne. Perhaps his effusion was meant for a flash of wit. I think I can safely dismiss this dashing and crushing luminary writer with this parting advice "never rush in where angels fear to tread." It would be doing him too much honour to state what press I represent. I enclose letters, however, for your personal satisfaction. In your issue of the 2nd, "Frank" spins out a qualified retort to "Voter." It must have been gall and wormwood to that luminary. "Frank's" effusions however were quite frank; they need not any notice, only that he and "Voter" knew more of me than I did myself. Turning over the pages of the "Gazette" of the 5th inst. I find a broad-side fired by our implacable friend "Voter." This time poor "Frank" is made the target. He is pitilessly pelted with paper bullets of the brain. It is refreshing to see some Yankee humour transported to Bandora, and I guess, the father would not be able to recognise his bairn. Voters do not thrive here. Could "Voter" be serious, then in all seriousness a serious reply could have been offered, but as he is so awfully playful, or shall I say droll, it would indeed be criminal to disturb his juvenile pranks. May "Voter" rest in peace.

Then comes a ponderous letter from "One Who Knows," and he knows more than any one else, and likely to. He characterises both mine and "Frank's" statements as being far from correct, viz., that the proceedings of the Bandora Municipality are conducted in the dark—very consoling indeed this. I should like to know, who are the representatives who represent the Bombay daily papers, who are invariably present at the meetings of the Municipality, and give detailed reports of what transpires at the general meetings. General assertion deserve scant recognition. Perhaps "One Who Knows" knows a little too much of the Bandora Municipality proceedings. May he not be one of the members having a paper of his own? The interest he takes certainly savours of one-sided paternity. He condescends to state that I was enthusiastic once, and that I gave a report of the proceedings in the columns of the "Bombay East Indian," but, alas, sad to relate, in the opinion of "One Who Knows," it was neither correct nor complete. Now I have been guilty of two sins, one of commission and the other of omission. Why then did "One Who Knows" not supply the omission and correct the commission? It is not impossible that in those days the enthusiasm of "One Who Knows" did not reach such a boiling point as that of fighting a "De Monte."

The proceedings of the Municipality appear in the "Bombay East Indian" from time to time, through the labours of one not an East Indian," and in a similar way I suppose they also appear from time to time in a Gujratil or Mahrathi paper. "One Who Knows," apparently brimming over with enthusiasms, overlooked to mention in which and what other Bombay Indian papers the proceedings also appear. Probably when he has a little leisure the public will be enlightened on that point.

I come now to the peroration which in sooth is very comforting, and I may be allowed with all deference to the ability of "One Who Knows" to inform him that I retired in favor of Dr. De Monte not at the eleventh hour but at the twelfth.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Aug. 12. PEREIRA JOS. BRAIZE.

INDIAN DYES AND IRISH DYERS.

WRITING in the "Spinning Wheel" Mrs. Ernest Hart says:—At the Empire of India Exhibition in the Imperial Court there will be found, among the stalls exposing Indian wares of every description for sale, a stall which bears right across its front in bold letters the following inscription; "Indian Dyes applied to Irish Fabrics." "Surely," it is exclaimed, "what has Ireland and the Irish to do with India and the Indians?" It is truly a far cry from India to Ireland; but in these days of intercommunication of countries and peoples, one country is the hair of the accumulated knowledge and experience of all the others, and it is therefore not surprising that in Ireland, where handicrafts and agriculture are still carried on together by an intelligent peasantry who are little influenced by the last new thing in science and art, old Indian dyes should be better known and appreciated than the evanescent and fashionable tints of the aniline colour manufacturer.

"The Stall" in which Donegal House shows Indian dyed Irish Fabrics is situated in the Imperial Court, in which crowds of visitors foregather of an afternoon to sit in the pretty semitropical garden and hear music discoursed by an excellent band. The space, 13 by 20 feet, has been enclosed and the walls are hung with our red Eolus linen dyed with Indian madder red; above is a frieze of indigo-dyed linen on which is painted in gold a bold chrysanthemum design; the roof is tented with linen heavily embroidered in gold coloured flax. On the walls facing an open door-way three handsome Burmese panels have been inserted, and they make with the Indian red draped walls a charming combination for the decoration of a room. Carved brackets, Indian arms, pictures, all look remarkably well on the background of red linen, the object of the exhibit being to show the artistic and decorative possibilities of Indian dyed linen. The extreme durability of the colours is illustrated by a coverlet hanging on one wall. It is embroidered in old god flax thread on madder dyed linen. The Celtic design is part of the same used for the curtains made and embroidered by Donegal House by order of the Queen for Windsor Castle in the Jubilee year. This coverlet, as well as the indigo dyed and embroidered linen curtains hanging at the entrance to the stall, have been in use from six to eight years, have been cleaned repeatedly and are neither worn nor faded. At the stall will be found a great variety of our Indian dyed linens; plain by the yard for costumes, or house decoration; embroidered as chair backs, cushion covers, tea table cloths, &c., decorated with drawn thread work, or commenced for ladies to work. There are also books, bound in these art linens, blotters, photograph frames, glove boxes, &c., to suit everybody's choice, and everybody's pocket.

How Indian Dyes were introduced. In a glass case at the back of the stall will be found a small unpretentious but still very interesting exhibit, inasmuch, as it tells a living story. Here is the laboratory note book I used in making a careful laboratory research into the dyeing properties of the abundant wild plants of the bogs of Ireland, and in ascertaining the possibilities of Indian madder dyeing by the use of a variety of mordants and by double dyeing. Having taught myself the art, I then, in 1887, taught young Donegal men as technical teachers, and sent them out from one end of the congested districts of Donegal to the other, to teach the women in their own houses and in small class rooms. The result of this and other efforts we made in technical teaching has been to revive and make prosperous the once nearly defunct industry of homespun making in Donegal. Specimens of the work of the teachers are shown, and also an interesting little record of the work of the present women of Gweedore, who had been taught plant dyeing by us, and who sent me their wool dyed in competition for prizes.

Mr. Pullar's Praise. I may here tell a little story to show that our teaching of the art of vegetable dyeing, particularly with Indian madder red, was not unsuccessful. I was speaking in 1887 at the Art Congress of Edinburgh on hand and village industries, and contending for the view that hand industries should be art industries. While speaking I showed specimens of the work of our peasant pupils in dyeing, weaving, embroidering, lace making, wood carving, etc. After the conclusion of my address a gentleman came to speak to me and taking up a case of dyed wools said: "Do you really mean to tell me that this range of tints from scarlet to dark brown has been dyed by your pupils from Indian madder red roots alone," I said "Yes, by the aid of different mordants, of which we have taught them the use." "Well, I congratulate you," replied my kindly and sympathetic listener, "and I know something of dyeing, you may know my name, I am Mr. Pullar, of Perth." I need not say I very much appreciated Mr. Pullar's congratulations, and his commendation of the methods and results of our teaching.

The First Madder Dyed Linen. Having overcome the difficulties and taught the art of plant dyeing of wool, turned my attention to the dyeing of linen yarns. In 1885 I was awarded the gold medal of the Invention Exhibition for the new "Flax on Flax' Kells Art Embroideries." In the autumn of the same year there was a large Exhibition of our Kells Embroideries at Messrs. Howell & James Galleries in Regent Street. At that time the embroideries were worked in coloured polished flax threads on white, or ecru linen. On entering Messrs. Howell & James Galleries I was struck by the absence of fine colour in our embroideries when seen in the mass, and mentally compared them, to their disadvantage to Oriental embroideries. I at once determined to dye the linens fine Oriental colours. Brimful of my new idea I took it to Belfast, and interviewed representatives of some of the leading manufacturing firms and asked them to make for me blue and red linens. "Impossible, was the reply, linen yarn won't take a red dye; when we want red and blue colours introduced into our white linens we use cotton." "Impossibilities are opportunities," I rejoined, "the Egyptians dyed their linen yarns reds and blues 2,000 years ago, colours which have lasted to this day and why should not we? We should be very glad for you to make the experiment and to succed," was the courteous but unsympathetic reply. In conjunction with a dyer whom difficulties do not daunt, the experiments were made and we succeeded, and produced madder dyed linen of a deep, splendid and permanent red.

Dyeing in my Laundry. Subsequently the same Belfast firm who had declared the impossibility of dyeing linen yarns red, asked us to prepare for them some embroidered table linen to exhibit at the Paris Exhibition in 1889. The colours were to be blue, yellow and pink. "Will you guarantee a perfectly sound pink, warranted not to fade?" was asked. As is well-known pink is the most evanescent of colours. "I will only guarantee it if I dye it myself," I replied. I agreed to do so. My work having hitherto been purely that of laboratory experiment, dyeing in small porcelain pans over a Bunsen burner, I found myself in a difficulty. How to accomplish the dyeing of a large quantity of yarn, I was not quite sure; I was only certain of my process. I however had a fire lit in a disused laundry in my London house and using the copper as my dye vat and broom handles to support my skeins I set to work and with the aid of my niece we dyed about 100 lbs of linen thread a beautiful and permanent coral pink from Indian madder red roots. In the process we dyed our arms up to the elbows, and could not remove our gloves at dinner parties for a week afterwards. The object was, however, accomplished. Our methods are of course now better orgainsed, and on a basis to meet large demands. The stories of early beginnings are however always interesting.

A New Colour Scheme. Hanging on a Burmese carved screen in the centre of the stall is seen a five yard long piece of linen, woven like Joseph's coat in many colours. This is a pattern sheet, giving a great number and variety of combination of colours in linen weaving of the kind known as duck weaving. The tints are quite beautiful, and vary like the clouds at sunset, or the flowers of a garden. It was an easy and natural step from plain weaving of blue and red linen yarns, to weaving blue and red together and thus to make shots and combinations. Painting one day last summer in the country in a garden of beautiful colour, I was seized with the idea of designing a new colour scheme for our linen weavers, and carrying the idea at once into execution I painted a scheme of colour weaving composed of no less than 500 novel combinations. To have the threads dyed, and to put this colour scheme into the looms were the next steps, and one of the results is the sheet of patterns shown.

The Ellen Terry Linens. One day this summer the great actress came to Donegal House to seek for new artistic stuffs. I may mention incidentally that she wore on this occasion a white homespun which we had spun, woven and embroidered for her. She was shown patterns of our new artistic duck linens, with which she was so delighted that she at once ordred 4 dress lengths of special tints to be woven expressly for her to wear in America. Hence the linens bear Miss Ellen Terry's name, she being the first lady to see and patronise them. Ladies can follow Miss Terry's example and have dress lengths of any tint selected woven expressly for them; or architects and decorators can place orders for linens of any of these numerous and beautiful artistic tints to be woven in any quantity for wall hangings. All orders should be placed at Donegal House, 43, Wigmore St. W.

Our Hand Loom Weavers, and all who give such orders are aiding the now national policy of encouraging hand and cottage industries in Ireland. All our Art Linens are made on hand looms, by men and women who are engaged much of their time in planting and digging potatoes, in feeding the cattle, and in gathering the harvest. "I am sorry the web is late," wrote one of our country weavers, "but I have been ill and so has the cow." We often have to crave a little indulgence as to time at harvesting, for in the treacherous climate of the West, the loom must be neglected to gather in the crops. We have however, so many weavers in our employment and so many more anxious to be employed, that we do not fear undertaking any orders both large and small. That our travels in the far East, that arts learnt in the East, and that the warmth and glow of Indian art have been of benefit to our Irish workers living in the damp and weeping climate of the West, and under conditions often the most unpropitious and hopless, is fully shown at our Exhibit of Indian Dyes applied to Irish Fabrics at the Empire of India Exhibition.

(To be continued.)

THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.

AN illustrated naval annual called "Per Mare," issued by the Tower Publishing Company, Limited, at 1s., and edited and produced by Mr. Fred. T. Jane, contains a naval article of first-class interest—quite sufficient, to ensure the success of the new annual. It is entitled "Personal Experiences in the battle of the Yalu," and consists of an interview with Commander P. N. McGiffin, who, as will be remembered, commanded the one Chinese ironclad—the Chen Yuen—which did any fighting to speak of on that memorable occasion. The article is illustrated by drawings and photographs supplied by the interviewer, including one photograph of himself as he appeared after the battle. His head and half his face are hidden by bandages; his trousers are torn off his legs to the extreme limit of decency; his uniform is burnt and singed in all directions. Captain McGiffin received five wounds and some burns. Of these he says:—

"I was stooping down to lift up a hose when the ship was on fire, and a missile of some sort passed between my legs and arms. It just took a graze out of each wrist—see!" And he bared his wrists, exhibiting a deep scar on each of them. "Narrow squeak? Yes; but I had others yet narrower. Then a piece of shell took a little bit out of my stomach; but that wasn't serious; the worst wound was from a bit of shell that, bursting near me, tore all my left side and left a piece of iron in my thigh. I feel that still, every now and again; indeed, I'm yet in the doctor's hands for it. Then I got set on fire, you know."

Commander McGiffin explains that the letters supposed to have been written by him which appeared in the American papers were, like so much American journalism, pure fabrications. It is not true that Admiral Ting had his ships in a V shaped formation. In reality they were echeloned in two columns of line abreast. The appearance of the former formation resulted from several of the Chinese ships being slow in getting up their anchors and taking up position. To begin with, Commander McGiffin tried to take some photrgraphs before the fighting:—

"I was on the bridge till the action was well begun. I had a kodak with me, and took seven or eight snap-shots, but they never came to anything, the entire film proved to be mouldy, and I lost all that I had taken with this machine—over sixty views altogether."

This was the frequent experience of the present writer in trying to use kodak films in the East. The narrative proceeds as follows:—

"I was on the bridge taking the range when the action began, and as the first shot passed over us—it was only a ricochet—I chanced to see our navigating lieutenant, a Foo-Chow man, in the starboard turret, his face as white as a sheet of paper. A second shot came and hit us somewhere with a horrible thud, and that was enough for our navigator—he disappeared."

"Meantime I kept on hearing a curious noise going on below me in the conning tower every time there was a lull in the firing, and going down thereafter a while, to fight the ship, I came an awful header over Commodore Lin, lying flat on his stomach, cursing, and grovelling, and praying to Budda for all he was worth. He belonged to the mandarin class, and these are all an effete race of arrant cowards. Such few of the officers as were not of this cl[redacted] were as plucky as the men were, and that's as bra[redacted] as could be," and here Captain McGiffin waxed eulogistic over the courage of the Chinese sailors and their steadiness under that awful fire."

"As for these Foo-Chow people," he went on; "well, a little later something went wrong with the training engine of one of the turrets, and I dropped down into the armoured place below to see to it. As I was letting myself down someone caught my legs and tried to push me back, yelling to me, 'Here, there's not room for any more here; you must hide somewhere else.' I looked down and saw the navigating lieutenant and some dozen others crouching there under cover; I was so mad with him that I kicked him as hard as ever I could, and caught him on the chest, knocking all his wind out. They let me down then, and I managed to put things straight."

A short time afterwards Commander McGiffin had an experience as thrilling as could possibly be imagined. The Chen Yuen took fire forward, and the Chinese sailors would not cross the decks to put it out unless an officer led them. Only one Chinaman volunteered—the gunnery lieutenant in the port barbette, who could not be spared, so Commander McGiffin went. As soon as he was on the forecastle one of the big guns was fired right across it:—

"The firing blew us all off our legs; the man by my side was killed—his eyes blown out; all of us, in fact, were killed or wounded. I was thrown over a hose that had been cut by a shot, and the water spurting up revived me. I opened my eyes, and looked right down the muzzle of the other gun and I never felt in such a devil of a funk in all my life. I watched the gun being trained at me a few seconds before I could do anything. It got steadier, I realised that in an instant it would fire, and then at length I screwed myself up to the pitch, and rolled over the top-side on to the deck, some 8ft. below me. As I fell the gun went off."

Commander McGiffin has some strange things to say of the state of the Chinese Navy and its causes:—

"I went into action confident that we'd win, for our fellows were less a afraid of the Japs than they of us. Everybody funked a fight at first. However, the Chinese Lord of the Admiralty, Lo-Feng Loh, being actually in Japanese pay, like most of the other officials, took good care that we hadn't the means of doing too much harm to the Japs. We had precious few shell for our big guns—and, though unlike those given out to and forts, they were full of powder—as we'd filled them ourselves—yet the fuses of some were coal dust! We only had four steel shell, one of these we put in the Metushima, where, bursting, it killed about fifty men and wounded the same number.

This Lo-Feng Loh has been for years the intimate private secretary of Li Hung Chang, and as be speaks and writes English almost perfectly, he officiated as translator when the Viceroy received foreign Ministers. In reply to the question what he considered the cause of the Yalu defeat, Commander McGiffin said:—

"The fact is we were out-manœuvred, out-numbered, and out-fought. Lack of shell, as I said before, was a serious factor, as had we only had enough shell, we must have destroyed the Japs. One big shell would have done for any of their big unarmoured cruisers—witness the one we planted in the Metushima. Now, of the 400 odd hits sustained by the Chen Yuen, quite half were from good-sized projectiles, yet the ironclad was quite serviceable after the fight.

"As to the cowardly officers, they were all Foo-Chow men, and they hung together all through and went dead against poor old Ting. Everything he did they set to work to upset; and they didn't mean to fight any battles if they could help it, so they did their best to keep out of danger and avoid any chance of a fight. Ting knew nothing about navigation, and they used to deceive him. He used to swear and stamp with rage when he found it out, but he could do nothing against them."

The following passage, too, deserves careful attention:—

"Another thing that went against us was the state of the guns. All the German artificers were as good as agents for Krupp, at least it was to their interest to have German guns, so they kept the Krupps in good order and let the others go to rack and ruin so far as they could. This is a thing that ought to be known in England and by English gun factors."

It would not be fair for us to quote any more from this thrilling personal narrative, so we must refer our readers, to Mr. Jane's Annual for the complete story. It is in every way a notable one; but a single passage calls for the severest comment:—

"This," said he, taking a small case from the pocket, "was meant for use in case I was captured, and did not get a chance to shoot myself. Prussic acid! The Japs put a 5,000 yen (dollar) reward on me they'd made rather a set against me, and they meant to have their money's worth out of me too, I fancy. Well they'd have been nicely sold, anyway; for I didn't mean to be tortured if I could help it."

We are quite certain the Japanese did not put any reward on Captain McGiffin's head and it seems inconceivable, that he could have any knowledge of the East without knowing that torture is not a Japanese habit. The Japanese might have shot him as he was entitled to no protection from his own country, but they would not have tortured him.

A ROMANTIC story comes from Brunn, the capital of Moravia. A journeyman baker and his sweetheart determined to commit suicide together by drowning themselves in the Schwarza. The young man was out of work, and saw no prospect of being able to get married. The couple carried out their fatal resolve, and their bodies were found in the river. The pockets of the young man were searched, and in them were found a florin and a lottery ticket. A few days afterwards the drawing for the lottery took place, and that very ticket turned out to be the winner of twenty thousand florins, or about 2,000l. sterling. Fortune had knocked at the poor fellow's door, but it had come just too late.

THE new ailment which is said to have been produced on rather an extensive scale as a result of the action of the prolonged dry weather on wood pavements of the London streets chiefly affects the mucous membrane of the nose. The membrane, according to the *Hospital*, becomes inflamed and thickened, the blood-vessels are turgid, and on very slight provocation there is bleeding to a considerable amount. The affection is said to be due to the millions of small particles of straw and other *debris* that lie in the wake of the vast horse traffic which from morn till midnight congests the leading London thoroughfares. It is gratifying to learn that the flushing of the principal thoroughfares with water and a certain percentage of disinfectant is believed to have had an effect in staying the disease.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A MEDICAL officer of health in India sends me a statement of his unfortunate financial position on being obliged by ill-health to take a year's leave to Europe. He is not a member of the Indian Medical or Army Medical Departments, but a municipal officer. The generous authorities under whom he serves have allowed him leave, after ten years' absence from Europe, on the half-pay of his average salary, which at the present rate of exchange—he gets no compensation allowance—amounts to £200 sterling. The double journey for himself, his wife, and child will cost £100, and he puts down at £50 the clothes necessary for a colder climate. "This," he remarks, "leaves a balance of £50 to live upon for ten months and ahalf, pay in subscriptions to clubs and scientific societies, spend in sport and amusements, and give in charities." It certainly is not a cheerful prospect, and my correspondent considers that the frequent animadversions of native papers on his princely salary add insult to injury. But I suppose the mild Hindu must have his little joke.

I had a letter the other day from India inquiring of me whether an Army bandsman serving on his twenty-one years' engagement, and coming home from India after completing eight years' service in that country, would thereby forfeit his pension. As I have often said, I do not undertake to answer questions for anybody, but I notice this one because it astonishes me so to have it asked. If a man becomes entitled to pension after so many years' service with the colours, I suppose it is immaterial in what part of the Empire he puts in his service, and his migrating from the foreign battalion to the home battalion or the depot certainly ought not to make any difference to him. Is there any serious doubt on the point?

Among the usual budget of conundrums propounded to me by post this week I find the following from Colaba, Bombay:—"Why are the Royal Artillery at Colaba permitted to use the main road at that station from reveille, and the Irish Rifles prohibited from using it until 5 p.m.?" It seems that there is a garrison Institute of some kind on the road in question, and possibly the exclusion of the Irishmen from the road has something to do with this particular building. But why the Irishmen should be kept away, and whether the reason (if any) is a good one, I must leave to those who know more of the circumstances than I do.

As though the lot of Army schoolmistresses in India were not already hard enough, the Government has been further cutting down their allowances. First the women's own half-ration was taken away, and now they have been deprived of the half-ration hitherto allowed for each child. In the case of one schoolmistress, a widow with several children, I showed some time since that she had the greatest difficulty in subsisting upon her then meagre pay and allowances; and now this further reduction has rendered her position more pitiable than ever. The Government seems to be bent upon starving her and her fellow-school- [redacted] steamer pas[redacted] Canal reported at Port Said that a quartermaster had been lost overboard. A day or two later the man's body was found floating on the water close to the canal company's office at Port Said. Instead of being landed and buried, the body was dragged with a tow-line outside the harbour, and there sunk with heavy stones, just as a dog's carcase might have been. The incident greatly disgutted a British resident at Port Said, and he suggests that, as we pay £1,600 a year for keeping a Consul and Vice-Consul at the place, these functionaries might be fairly expected to arrange for the decent interment of an Englishman's remains when there is nobody else to fulfil the duty. I think so too.

I have received from Calcutta a copy of a letter addressed to the "Englishman" in answer to certain comments of that journal upon the account lately given in "Truth" of the Cairnie Hill "mutiny." The "Englishman" declined to publish this letter, and the writer, therefore, sends it to me. I am glad that he has done so, but I need not reproduce it in "Truth." I can deal with the "Englishman" for myself.

I seems that the "Englishman" published an article, which I have not had the pleasure of seeing, in which the "Truth" account of the Cairnie Hill case was characterised as "fiction." I invite the Indian readers of the "Englishman" to judge for themselves on which side the fiction lies. The story as I gave it was told on oath in a court of justice, and reported in the Indian papers. The statements, sworn to by the men, were accepted by the magistrate, and endorsed by his decision. The case was so clear that there was no room for any shadow of doubt about it, and the justice of the decision was acknowledged by the captain and officers of the Cairnie Hill, who first made a charge of mutiny against the men, and eventually had to consent to pay compensation, in order to escape a counter-charge of murderous assault made against themselves by these very men. To describe a narrative thus evidenced as 'fiction' is as stupid and childish as it would be to say that the "Times'" Law Reports are a work of imagination, and the "Englishman" only insults the intelligence of its readers by throwing such twaddle at them. When it follows this up by suppressing a mild remonstrance from a gentleman well acquainted with the facts, it only betrays the dishonest motive by which it is actuated. I am aware that the utterances of journalists are as a rule dictated chiefly by a desire to serve some particular interest for which their journals are retained. But I should hardly have thought that any English newspaper, let alone one bearing this particular name, would have ventured to take up the cudgels in a cause so palpably at variance with truth and justice.

Apropos of the "Kitten" scandal at Madras—the most disgraceful affair of its kind in which officers and officials of similar rank have ever been involved—my attention has been called to the reason why a Court of Inquiry was not assembled to deal with the allegations upon the military officers concerned. On a Court of Inquiry no member can express an opinion except the convening officer. The convening officer in this case would have been the then Commander-in-Chief in Madras, and he has already officially expressed his openion on the case. The effect, therefore, was to reduce the right of the particular officer concerned to a mere empty from. That any great harm was thereby done in this instance seems to me doubtful; but it is pretty clear that as long as the findings of Courts of Inquiry are limited in this way, they are not very effectual instruments of justice. It would probably be for the benefit of officers generally if a Court of Inquiry were assembled in the same way as a Court Martial, and allowed to give its opinion in the same way.

In a letter to the "Pioneer" a correspondent makes some strong statements respecting the corruption of the Police Department in the Native States in India. It is said that there is a regular scale of bribes for obtaining employment in the department—to be a choukidar costing 5 rupees; to be a jemadar, 15 rupees; to be inspector, 30 rupees; whilst for the rank of a superintendent 50 rupees: are paid. As might be expected, those who obtain appointment by this scandalous system in their turn persecute and fleece the unfortunate people whose interests they are supposed to protect. In the villages it is not at all uncommon for an innocent native to be arrested and kept in custody until he pays the police a substantial bribe for his release. These allegations are made by a Roman Catholic chaplain, who has had ample experience amongst the peasants of Central India, and they certainly demand investigation.

Anybody who has occasion to write to the British Resident at Trivandrum will effect a saving by enclosing a stamped envelope for the reply. One of my Anglo-Indian readers has been in correspondence with this official in reference to a claim against the Travancore Government. All the letters he received from the Resident's office were unstamped and he had to pay double postage, though the envelopes were inscribed with the mystic words, "Postal Service Bearing." On complaining to the Resident he was informed that "under the rules of the service such covers can only be despatched "service bearing." It is a dark saying, but it seems to wrap up a master-stroke in the way of official meanness.

THE Sunday-closing question in New York is complicated by a decision of Judge M'Adam, of the Superior Court, who holds that the selling of non-alcoholic drinks on Sunday is illegal. His opinion is not challenged, but the effect of it may be curious. If the law is enforced it will reduce Sabbatarianism to an absurdity; if it is not enforced, critics of the police will inquire triumphantly, "Why do you not enforce this part of the law, as well as that prohibiting liquor selling on Sunday?" Mr. Roosevelt when interviewed—as he is interviewed several times a day—declined to say what course he should take. But his answer to his critics is decisive:—"I never undertook to enforce all laws, or laws which were entirely obsolete; but I enforced the statute against Sunday liquor selling, because its partial execution, with innumerable exceptions in favour of men with 'pulls,' demoralised the police, and made good police government of this city impossible." Mr. Roosevelt is expected to escape from his dilemma by allowing the sale of "soft drinks"—that is, non-alcoholic beverages—where no intoxicating drinks are sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 10).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H A Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Mr E V Levinge, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Surgeon-Colonel W P Warburton, MD, Inspector Genl of Civil Hospitals, N W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr F G Sly, C S, is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 2nd August, vice Mr E V Levinge, CS whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept from that date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Capt J B Jameson, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bombay) offg Medical Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and offg Civil Surgn, Jacobabad, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Regt Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, vice Surgn Major R J Baker, M D, and during the absence on leave of Surgn Capt C M Moore.

Surgn Lieut Col A S G Jayakar, I M S (Bombay), Agency Surgn at Maskat, held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Maskat, in addition to his other duties.

The services of Mr A C Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grate, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Capt A Poingdestre, Indian Staff Corps, Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-command, and in Comd, Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt C H Dawson, and during such time as Capt R A Cole may officiate as Commandant.

The following changes are made in the grades of the Political Department:

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut C T Pocat, I S C offg Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Capt C E Ross, I S C offg Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieut C J Windham, I S C offg Political Assist of the 2nd Class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt S H Godfrey, I S C offg Political Assist of the 1st class.

Capt A F Bruce, I S C offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Capt C F Minchin, I S C to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Lieut L A Forbes, I S C offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Lt-Col J H Newill, I S C, from offg Resident of the 2nd class, to his substantive appt as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major J H Sadler, I S C offg Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Capt J Ramsay, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to offg Political Pgent of the 3rd class.

Mr W E Jardine, I C S, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Assist of the 1st class.

Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Mr E P Chapman, I C S, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut J F Whyte, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class.

Lieut H B Peacock, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class.

Mr E P Chapman, I C S, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut R E M Gurdon, D S O, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 1st class.

Capt C F Minchin, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class.

Lieut L A Forb[redacted]s, I C S, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut Col G Gaisford, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Capt J Ramsay, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr W E Jardine, I C S, offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Capt A F Bruce, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class.

Lieut C J Windham, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

The services of Mr Campbell Thomson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd (temporary 2nd) class, and Engineer in Chief, Oodeypore Chitore Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Dept, with effect from the date of his return from the privilege leave for two months and eight days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C D Finney, I S C' Squadron Officer, Central India Horse, for two months.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to invest Lieut F B Prideaux, Assist Genl-Supdt Thagi and Dakaiti Dept, with the powers of a Magte of the third class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be exercised within the limits of His Highness the Nizam's territories in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Govr-Genl in Council within such territories, provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to the Cantonment of Secunderabad or to any railway lands situated within the said territories.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col A S Grove, I S C, D S O, A D C, Assist Adjutant-Genl, Rangoon District, offg Col on the Staff, Bellary, to be a Col on the Staff, vice Col F C St John, I S C whose tenure has expired.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W A Fisher, I S C 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Col A F Churchill, MD, Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surgn-Col E C Markey, C B, who has reverted to the home establishment.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secry of State for India:—Lieut Edward Frank Harding, North Staffordshire Regt offg wing officer, 23rd (or Wallajabad) Regt of Madras Infantry; Lieut Frank McConaghey, Royal Irish Regt offg wing officer 5th Punjab Cavalry. Second-Lieut H F Cooke, Cheshire Regt offg wing officer, 32nd Punjab Regt of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), C Vickers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers Regt, offg wing officer, 13th (The Shekhawati Regt of) Bengal Infantry A L Bickford, Royal Irish Regt offg wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry. Second Lieuts Cooke, Vickers and Bickford will rank as Lieuts in the I S C.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Second Class Barrack Sergeant F Bartells to be Sub-Conductor.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary Henry Stenson to be Depy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary G Grovelink to be Assist Commissary;

Condr T Power to be Depy Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval;

Sub-Condr (supernumerary Condor) A Stoddard is absorbed in the grade of Condr;

Sergt T Rossiter to be Sub-Condr, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commissary W A Murison, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Hon Lieut and Assist Commissary J J Hayton-Bennett to be Depy Commissary, and to have the hony rank of Capt, subject to H Majesty's approval;

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary J Leahy to be Assis Commissary;

Condr Edwin Berry to be Depy Assist Commissary, and to have the hony rank of Lieut subject to H Majesty's approval, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commissary Thomas Todd, retired.

Sub Condr Andrew William Underwood, 1st class clerk, office of the Inspector Genl of Ordnance, Bombay Command, to be Condr, seconded; Sub-Condur, Walter J Bray, Assist Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to be Condr, secconded; and Sub Condr Charles Bowyer to be Condr. Store Sergt Benjamin Ainsworth to be Sub Condr, with effect from the 28th June 1895, vice Condr A W Hocking transferred to, and absorbed in, the Punjab Command.

Lieut Col G Rt Hodgson, I S C, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H Majesty's approval.

Brigade Surgeon Lieut Col A Barry, M D, I M S, Bombay Estabt, 6th Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse), is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers with effect from the dates specified:

In place of Major-Genl A Battye, C B, I S C succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

In place of Major Genl Sir A P Palmer, K C B, I S C succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—G O Power, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, vice Bradley, resigned.

Charles Norman Kelly, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Bellary Vol Rifles—R F Strachan, Esq, to be Capt Comt, vice Evans, transferred from the district.

2nd Battn, B B and C I Ry Volr Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut R C T Huddleston to be Lieut vice Adler, resigned.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Second-Lieut J Bradley resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Morrison, Govt Examiner of Accounts, E I Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr H Stuart on privilege leave.

Mr A Conley, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Mr C Muirhead, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from privilege leave, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

It is notified for genl information that the Right Honble the Secretary of State for India in Council has accorded sanction to a revised estimate amounting to Rs 1,43,90,093 of the cost of construction of the Mari Attock Railway.

Mr P G Murray, Assist Traffic Supdt Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Govt.

Mr A J Hughes, C I E, Supdg Engr, 1st class, Bengal, and offg Chief Engr and Secy to Chief Commr, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Dept, is, on return from leave, appointment, appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr and Secy to the Agents to the Govr Genl for Rajputana and Central India in the Public Works Dept.

Mr H J Richard is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Engr and Secy in the public Works Dept to the Chief Commr, Burma. with the rank of Chief Engr, 3rd class, permanent, in succession to Col W G Cumming, C I E, R E, retired.

The services of Second Lieut S G Gordon, R E, Assist Engr, 3rd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr P Duncan, Executive Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Estabt under the Govt of Madras to that under the Director Genl of Railways, for employment on the Bezvada Madras Railway.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J P Hawkins, Assist Supdt, Indo-European Telegraph Dept, has been permitted to retire from the service.

The following permanent promotions in the Indo-European Telegraph Dept have been sanctioned by the Secy of State in Council:—Mr L E R S to be Assist Supdt, class I, grade I; Mr W S Navarra, to be Assist Supdt, class II, grade I; Mr E Woodsell, to be Assist Supdt, class II, grade II.

The following temporary promotions in the Indo-European Telegraph Dept have been sanctioned by the Director in Chief, Indo European Telegraph Dept:—Mr W S Navarra, to be Assit Supdt, class I, grade II, temporary rank; and Mr J H C Kelly, to be Assit Supdt, class II, grade II, temporary rank.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E G Foy, Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, is, with the approval of the Govt of India, placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Supdg Engr and Secy to the Agents to the Govr Genl, in the Public Works Depts, Rajputana and Central India, in addition to his own duties.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Some very interesting experiments as to the utility of war-dogs were recently made in connection with the Dresden International Dog Show on the racecourse near Dresden. A company was supposed to be covering some transports of horses against an imaginary enemy. In order to do this more effectually some non-commissioned officers, accompanied by trained dogs, were sent forward to watch the approach of the enemy. They advanced about a mile and a quarter, whilst keeping up communication with the company by means of the dogs. In this way the company was kept fully informed as to the movements of the enemy, and could stop the transport of horses in good time before the attack. The same dogs were also used for carrying ammunition to the firing line, each dog being provided for this purpose with a kind of saddle holding about 300 cartridges. The animals will go along the line, stopping in front of evary man, who takes the number of cartridges he requires. When the ammunition is exhausted, the dog will hurry back to receive a fresh supply, and thereupon resume the distribution. The dogs are also trained to find the wounded and attract the attention of the ambulance-men in various ways, some remaining near the man and barking until assistance arrives, some running off to find an ambulance-man and lead him to the spot, and others taking the man's forage-cap or tearing away a piece of his clothing and carrying it to the attendants.

Decorations to be of any value should bear some relation to the services for which they are bestowed. It is, of course, difficult to measure merit with exactitude, or to differentiate with precision between achievements. There is, however, a rough-and-ready method of attaining to justice, and that is by taking into consideration not merely the task accomplished, but also the means of accomplishment and the difficulties interposed. Applying this rule, the rewards given for the operations of Colonel Kelly's force and the garrison of Chitral strike us as being, to say the least, meagre. They are undoubtedly poor in proportion to similar rewards bestowed for other comparatively easy border campaigns on the north-west frontier. Surgeon-Major George Scott Robertson, who is advanced to the K.C.S.I., not only displayed tact, energy, and skill as a diplomatic officer, but also exhibited the most stimulating courage when besieged in Chitral. Under these circumstances surely a K.C.B.-ship would not have been out of place. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly's daring march to Chitral would have merited for him the highest credit, even had he only had to encounter the almost unexampled material and climatic difficulties in his way. In addition, however, he had to vanquish a strong opposition on the part of the tribesmen, and displayed, according to the Commander-in-Chief in India, "the highest tactical skill." A more daring and successful expedition indeed has seldom, if ever, been accomplished.

The progress of artillery during the past few years has been so extraordinary that we may be pardoned for drawing attention to the heavy armament of the "Powerful," and asking that it shall be of the most modern pattern. It has been stated that the two 9·2-inch guns to be mounted on board her are not to be of the old pattern—excellent for its day, but already a trifle out of date—but of 40 calibres' length. The statement, however, lacks confirmation. The present 9·2-inch gun weighs from 22 to 24 tons, and has a penetration of 23 inches of iron at the muzzle; its length is 31½ calibres. The Krupp 9·4-inch gun of 40 calibres is a far more powerful weapon, perforating a much greater thickness of metal; whilst the corresponding French gun is about as powerful, and rather lighter. Unless Elswick is going to produce a quick-firing design for the 9·2-inch, it might be wise to substitute the well-tried 8-inch weapon produced by that firm. The new converted quick-firers, which are now beginning to appear on board our older ships, are not quick-firers in much more than name, although they are every bit as good as the similar guns mounted in the French fleet. The advantage of recoilless sights has not been secured, and without them quick-firers lose half their value.

Experiments have been made in Austria in order to test the likelihood of a ballon being hit when fired at. A captive balloon, at an altitude of about 4,265 feet, was fired at from a distance of 4,400 yards, and was struck nine times without being brought down. In a second trial a captive balloon, at a height of about 2,625 feet, was fired at from 5,500 yards, distance. A violent wind, causing the balloon to plunge a good deal, rendered the aim very difficult, and the balloon was not brought down until after the fifty-sixth round.

When the great importance of acquiring the knowledge of how to save life from drowning is considered, it is highly satisfactory that on the occasion of such a practical and interesting display as that given by the Life Saving Society at the West India Docks, last Saturday, the public should have been so well represented. The knowledge is one in which all our sailors—aye, and where possible our soldiers too—should be trained on entering the Service. To be able to swim and save one's own life is a great matter; to be capable of saving the life of another is a still greater. It is by no means always the case that those who can do the former are competent to do the latter, and doubtless many a life has been lost simply through want of skill on the part of a plucky but ignorant rescuer. It is comparatively easy to save the life of a person who may be quiet and passive, but it becomes a different matter in the case of one who is struggling violently, and the knowledge of how to grip him and prevent his turning round, or even to get clear of him altogether as a last resource, is a matter of the highest importance. The method also of reviving the apparently drowned is one which might be taught with advantage on board all training ships. It is very satisfactory to be able to record the fact that a large number of lives have been saved this season alone by members who have passed the classes promoted by the Life Saving Society, a fact sufficient alone to testify to its importance, and showing the necessity of not allowing it to droop for want of substantial support on the part of the public. The executive state that much more could be done had they the necessary means, and all information can be obtained by those interested at their offices in Clarendon-square.

It is satisfactory to find that the question of eliminating wood from men-of-war, and replacing it by some less inflammable material, is engaging the attention of nearly all the chief sea-going Powers, though it is to be regretted that, so far, no very great amount of success has attended the experiments and efforts made to provide an efficient substitute. Our readers may remember that we broached the subject in January last in consequence of the great destruction caused to the Chinese vessels by reason of their wood work being set on fire by the quickfiring guns of the Japanese in the battle of the Yalu. Linoleum however, which we mentioned as a possible substitute, seems to be first favourite so far, the French using it in their recently-constructed ships for ceilings, deck, &c., and in some cases covering the armour deck itself with it. After numerous experiments, our friends across the Channel have found that it gives the most satisfaction both as regards health and comfort. It has, however, one great drawback, and that is its inflammability, but this is a difficulty which is capable of being overcome.

The Germans also, who we believe were the first to take the matter up, seem to be using linoleum also, after having tried how iron furniture, &c., would answer, but without success. As regards the covering of ceilings our own cork paint seems to answer fairly well, but Austria is trying pasteboard with a space between it and the deck above so to to allow the air to circulate. Papier-mache and millboard have also been tried, but have been proved useless on account of the effect sea-water has on them; sheet-iron also has been used, but is scarcely considered a success on account of its susceptibility to changes of temperature. On the whole, therefore, it might be as well to give linoleum a thorough trial on board some of our own ships with a view to testing its efficiency, comfort, and "wear and tear" in both hot and cold climates.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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NOTICES.

(REGISTERED)

KANANGA of Japan

TOILET WATER

Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin

KANANGA EXTRACT

A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.

RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

Nature's tonic restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and **CURES** all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in **48 HOURS**

SANTAL MIDY

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

SANTAL MIDY

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

SANTAL MIDY

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their *peculiar property that the first dose* completely arrests the frequent tendency of *these diseases to attack some vital* part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

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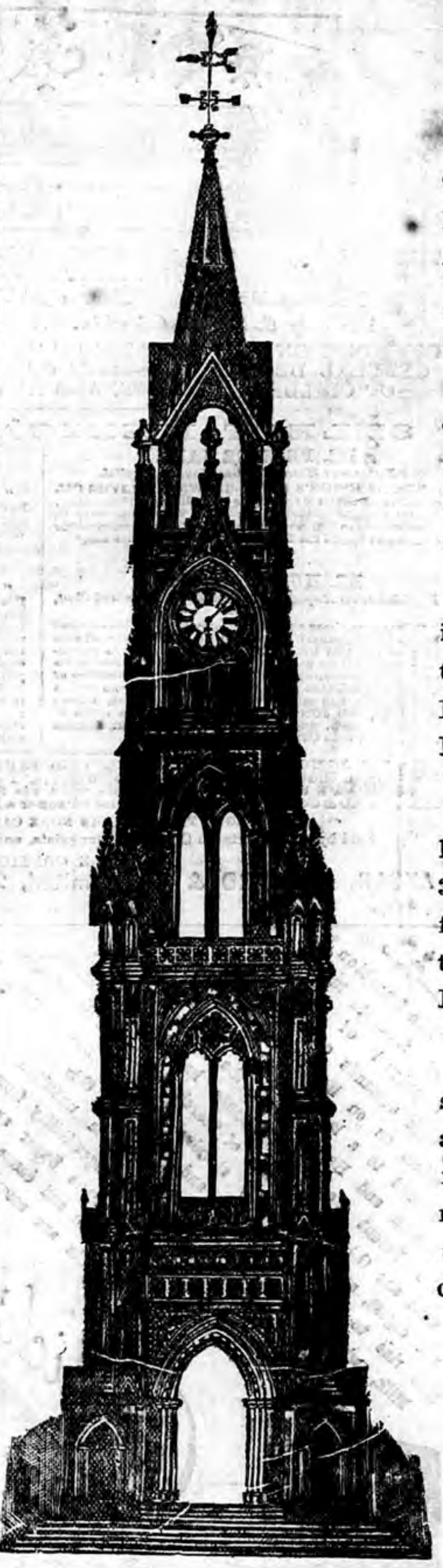
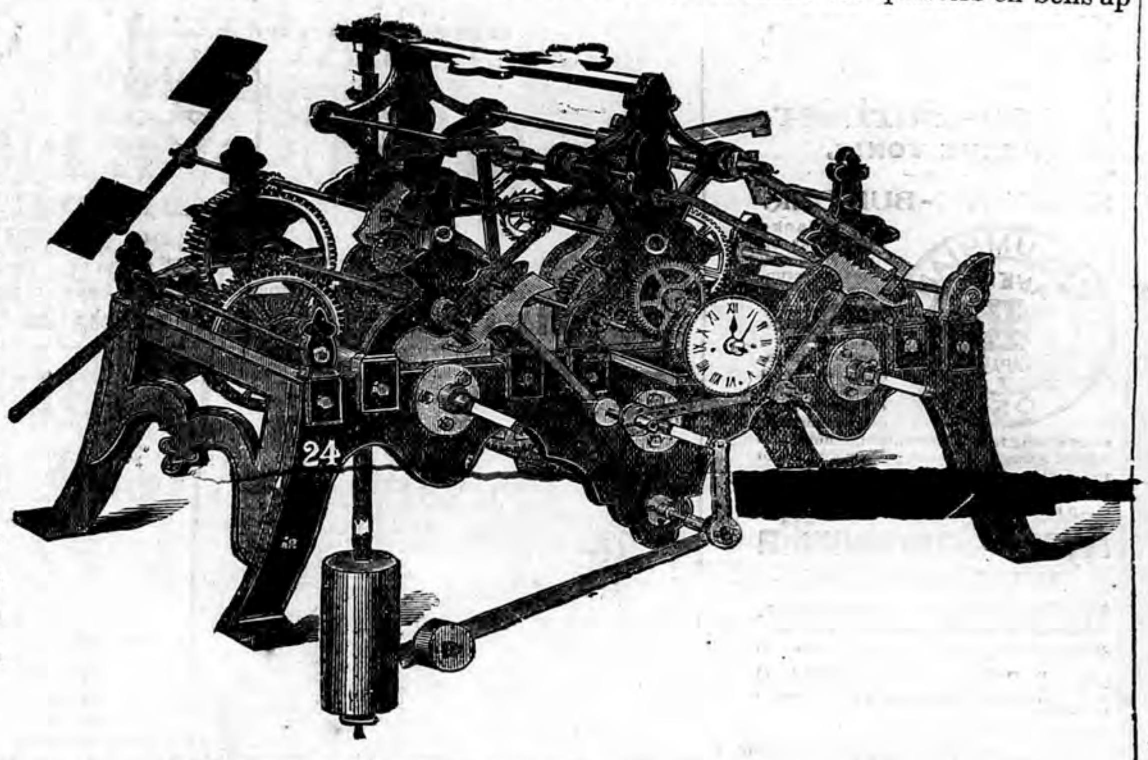


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.

The Illustration illustrates the handsome Clock Tower, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

I WILL TRY IT!

OH! BRING ME A BRUSH & COMB.

Per Bottle — R. 2/8 & 1/8

KEMP & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

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PAVEMENTS in PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING of CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIEVE & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

Apply to
GOOLAM ALI GOOLA HOOSEN, Esq.
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

Purely Vegetable, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co.,
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CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 Cash.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK
The WINDER is at the BOTTOM of the CASE
Rs. 225 Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE,
PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL,
Rs. 30 Cash.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK,
STRIKING ON GONG,
Rs. 135 Cash.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

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Rippingille's Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, Stamped Steel Enamel Ware, Tea Kettles, Coffee Machines, etc., etc.

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
No. **349.**

Cups.	Polished Brass.	Polished Copper.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4	10 6	12 12
6	12 4	15 8
8	14 0	17 4

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
No. **250.**
POLISHED COPPER.
4 Cups Rs. 11 8
6 ,, ,, 14 0
8 ,, ,, 15 8

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
No. 121

Cups.	B[illegible]	Nickel.
	[illegible]	Rs. a.
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	10 8
10	[illegible]	12 0
12	[illegible]	14 0

No. **3368.**
Polished Copper Kettle, 5-pint size, on hammered Iron Stand hight 15-inches, Rs. 26.

COFFEE PERCOLATOR.
4 Cups Rs. 3 [illegible]
6 ,, ,, [illegible]
8 ,, ,, 4 12
10 ,, ,, [illegible]
12 ,, ,, [illegible]
14 ,, ,, [illegible]

No. **293.**
1¾ PINT SIZE.
Brass Rs. 15 0
Copper ,, 18 8

COFFEE ROASTER, Rs. 3-4.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE BY POST

LAMP WAREHOUSE.

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR [illegible]
No. 69, ESPLA[illegible] ROAD,
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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

TRADE MARK

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Stephens' Inks